ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE

A SPRING DUTY...



it is for every man to order his suit in time for the warm and balmy Spring days that are about due now. We are showing a superb line of domestic and imported Spring fabrics in heviots, clay serges, stripes and Oxfords, that when we put our style, cut, fit and finish on a suit for you it will make a combination of elegance that the most exquisite taste will revel in.

The Coming Contest.

Slowly but surely the political air of Lexington is becoming clearer. The cents of the week have been the resignation of Mr. Hutchinson, and the ordering of a new election to fill the vacancy. Messrs. Edwin S. Spaulding and George W. Spaulding the two remaining membras of the board, have appointed Monday May 20, for the special town meeting to elect a selectman for three vears. Hutchinson and Taylor, ne contest bids fair to be a warm one. Of course Messrs. Sampson, Bayley, Meade and Merriam will be in the fight to a greater or less extent.

Mr. Hutchinson has sent the following letter to Chairman Edwin S. Spaulding, of the board of selectmen:

Lexington is becoming Contest.

Slowly but surely the political air of Lexington is becoming clearer. The coming to a proposition is becoming clearer. The Lexington is becoming to the Lexington is becoming clearer. The Lexington is becoming clearer. The Lexington is becoming clearer. The Lexi due now. We are showing a

JOHN D. ROSIE, Merchant Tailor,

P. O. Building, Arlington.

House Cleaning

Painting is part of it—just as much as soaping and scrubbing. There are spots that water cannot remove, and discolorations that scouring will not take away. Use the paint brush in such cases.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FAMILY PAINT



In small cans, is made to meet the thousand and one demands for a little paint about the house. It is ready to use. Dries quickly with a good gloss.

> George W. Spaulding, Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington.

Photographs

Arlington, Mass

Portraits

Marshall & Grant.

THE WRONG WAY

to buy drugs, is the cheap way. If medicine is to cure the sick, it must be the best and purest, and skill and experience are also necessary in the art of compounding physicians' prescriptions. We are registered pharmacists and we employ registered clerks in our prescription department. There's a very pointed moral to this true tale. We simply give you our name and let you draw your own

PERHAM'S Prescription Pharmacy Post Office Building, Arlington.

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in bread making is achieved in the white, light and delicious loaves, baked here every day.
We use nothing but the best flour, pure and high grade. and our bread is nourishing, wholesome and tempting to the most fastidious.

All of our Bakestuffs are unsurpassed for

igh-grade excellency.
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N. J. HARDY. Massachusetts Avenue, ARLINGTON.

BETTER, THANK YOU.

Lexington Selectman Matter Reaching a Settlement-Mr. Hutchinson Resigns and a New Election Ordered-The Coming Contest.

letter to Chairman Edwin S. Spaulding, of the board of selectmen:

Lexington, April 20, 1901.

To the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and the Town Clerk:

I hereby tender my resignation as selectman, as I do not wish to hold an official position, the legality of which is questioned. I do this so that there will be no question whatever as to whether or not a vacancy exists in the board, and in order that the remaining members may call a meeting at once for the election of a selectman for the term of three years. This will give any citizen an opportunity to be a candidate. I shall also be a candidate at that meeting. I believe this method will avoid further litigation and contention and will be for the best interests of the town.

I shall continue to hold and regularly act with my associates as surveyor of the highways and overseer of the poor, which offices I have recently held for the term of three years, and upon which there is no question as to the legality of the last election.

When interviewed Mr. Hutchinson said:

John F. Hutchinson.
When interviewed Mr. Hutchinson said:
"The selectmen and most of the people of the town felt that my resignation, giving an opportunity for a new election, would be the simplest way to straighten matters out. Expensive suits which would be likely to drag on for a long time have been talked of and the feeling was that neither the town nor I should be called upon to meet them."

When seen at his office, Mr. Taylor said:
"There isn't much to say; I don't know as there's anything. I don't know what Mr. Hutchinson has resigned from. He was never elected, because the election and the meeting have both been declared illegal.
"Yes, I think likely I shall run for

illegal.
"Yes, I think likely I shall run for selectman at the new election, which of course they've got to have. I suppose both Mr. Hutchinson and I will run.
"Things have been done all kinds of ways out there, without any regard for the law. After this I guess they'll go straighter. If they don't, we'll try to make 'em'"

Former Selectman George W Sampson, Former Selectman George W Sampson, who has been extensively quoted in conrection with this case, and who has
borne the brunt of the fight in the town
meetings, said that Mr. Hutchinson had
acted as he thought best for the interests of the town, and in such a manner
as to save further cost and hitgation.
However much he might differ upon this
point, and he had not changed his opinion as to the merits of the case one lota,
he and his friends were prepared to turn
in and work hard for Mr. Hutchinson's
election at the comifig special meeting.
He predicted Mr. Hutchinson's election
for the three-year term by a substantial
majority.

pictures.

For the three-year term by a substantial majority.

E. P. Merriam, an interested citizen, and one of the leading supporters of Mr. Taylor in the recent canvass, said:

"Mr. Sampson's candidate has acknowledged defeat, and the citizens of Lexington will elect our candidate, corge W. Taylor, as their selectman for three years by an overwhelming majority."

ARLINGTON WOMAN'S CLUB.

The next regular meeting of the Arington Woman's club will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock and will be the annual business meeting. It is earnestly hoped that every member will make an effort to be present. The business of the meeting concerns the whole club and not a few members only.

Those members who took the blanks of the Woman's Educational and Industrial union are requested to return them to Miss Stevens. 12 Court street, on or before next Monday, as they must be returned to the union before May 1 to be of any service.

L. W. Sawyer, Cor. Secy.

Dr. G. W. Yale, DENTIST,

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FOR RENT MAY 1st. FOR RENT MAY 1st.

SUITE No. 4 in "The Florence"; six rooms, with all modern conveniences; ideal home for small family; janitor service; present occupant has kindly consented to show the apartments to anyone interested; for full particulars consult owner, Geo. D. Moore, 133 Broadway. Also separate house of 8 rooms in Moore terrace.

FOR SALE. A WAKEFIELD BABY CARRIAGE, second-hand, for sale cheap; also a com-bination chair. Inquire at 21 Webster

LARGE FRONT ROOM, one flight; furnace heat and gas. Apply to Mrs.

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

he roll-off of the eight highest men he roll-off of the eight highest men he bowling tournament, last week lay night, resulted in a victory for Gray, who won six games and lost one, thus securing the first prize. Fowle came in for the second prize, if ve won and two lost. Ine other its were: Brooks and Colman each 4 and lost 3; Homer, Wheeler and mot, each won 3 and lost 4; Puffer, 7.

eams 5 and 8 met in the candle-pin rnament, Saturday evening, the game ring been postponed from Thursday wening. The contest was very close, nly four pins separating the teams on he total score. The score: team 5. W. F. fomer, 235; Rugg, 230; R. W. Homer, 17; G. G. Homer, 245; totals, 209, 310, 308, 27; team 8. Durgin, 243; Towne, 228; Rad-liffe, 228; Wood, 224; totals, 309, 299, 315, 23.

Monday night teams 7 and 6 met, the latter taking two games. The scores: team 6, Dodge, 278; Gorham, 235; J. P. Puffer, 329; F. L. Yeager, 180; totals, 299, 305, 318, 922; team 7, Wheeler, 248; Wilmot, 224; Jordan, 228; Hunton, 211; totals, 311, 303, 297, 911.

The pool tournament is nearing the close. Only a few games remain to be played. Six more games have been played since the results were last given in the Enterprise. The scores: Crosby 75, Allen 47; Sears 75, Allen 49; Wellington 74, Crosby 55; Crosby 75 Wilmot 60, Sears 55. Devereaux 58; Devereaux 75, Wilmot 63.

President Devereaux has appointed the President Devereaux has annotice? the following committees for the season of 1901-2: House, Charles B. Devereaux and Charles H. Stevens; entertainment. Erest L. Rankin Arthur J. Wellington and Harold N. Willis; auditors James T. Gray and Dr. Charles D. Cobb: biniards and pool, H. N. Willis and J. T. Grav; library, Dr. Cobb; cigars, William H. Kimball.

library, Dr. Cobb; cigars, William H. Kimball.

The annual dinner of the "Gilt Edge" league will be held Monday evening at 6 o'clock, at the Exchange club, Boston. An entertainment will follow the dinner.

s season's use and are in the water, and work is going on with the rest. A new float is in process of construction, which will add materially to the convenience of the club. It will be 70x12 feet. The plank walk leading from the rulroad tracks at Whittemore avenue is being repaired in sections. In fact, everything is being done to make the clubhouse and its surroundings first class in every particular.

ORGAN RECITAL.

At the Hancock church, Lexington, Tuesday evening, an organ recital was diven by Mrs. Georgiana Frye Cheney. Esisted by Miss Gertrude Rogers, so-orano, and E. V. Clarke, organist of St. Anne's church, Boston, The program was as follows:

The program of the Present of the Pr

The Repose of Nature—Dance of the Shepherds—Approach of the Storm—The Tempest—The Vesner Hymn.

Mrs. Cheney.

Nymphs and Shepherds ... Shepherd's Cradle Song . Miss Rogers. .. Somervell.

Organ.
Andante Grazioso
Solitude Henry Smart. Godard-Guilmant. Sydney Smith, Andante Mr. Clarke.

Organ.
"Toccato Dorico" J. S. Bach.
Processional march ... S. B. Whitney.
Mrs. Cheney.
Mr. Clarke is an organist of high standing and played very well. Miss Rogers has a fine soprano voice and also sang well. "The Storm" was particularly apwell. "The Storm" was particularly ap-preciated. As this was Mrs. Cheney's last recital as organist of the Hancock church, a good audience came out to

HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL.

The social given Friday evening by the high school class of '01, in the Arlington high school hall, was an enjoyable and brilliant affair. Many friends of the class were present. The following program was rendered: Piano solo, Lollta Chaminade, Alice Reed; president's greeting, Margaret Champney; violin solo, Legende Wieniawski, Julius Hackel, '02.

In the tableaux, "Superstition," In the tableaux, "Superstition," the characters were as follows: Squire's Hams and Bacon, Anna Scannell; Rogers Brothers Silverware, Mabel Payne; Pears's Soap, Ida Rogers; Sapolio, James Duff and Forester Wyman; Pillsbury's Vitos, Elizabeth McGrath; Pabst Malt Extract, Lilian Peck and Frederic Butterfield; S. H. & M. Braid, Margaret Murphy, Alice Reed, Helener Robertson and Anna Scannell; Packer's Tar Soap, Dora Parsons; Queen Quality Shoes, Addie Fillebrown.

After two plano solos by Frederic But-

Fillebrown.

After two piano solos by Frederic Butterfield, "Fruhlingsrauschen (Rustle of Spring)," by Sinding, and "Le Cavalier Fantastique," by Goddard, the short play, "Quits," was given. The cast was: Kittle Goldthwalte, a senior, Harriett Gott; Gladys Courtenay, her friend, Margaret Champney; Miss and principal of White Elms seminary, Evelyn Gott; Fred Olney, cousin to Gladys, Arthur Freeman; Charlie Goldthwalte, Kittle's brother, in love with Gladys, Philip Patterson. The scene was the girls' parior terson. The scene was the girls' parior at White Elms seminary, and the time, the afternoon of the senior reception.

A PLEASANT HALF HOUR.

That was a pleasant half hour had, Wednesday morning, in the Arlington high school building, the occasion being the presentation to the main school of a life-size statue of Diana of Gabli, and a large picture of the Acropolis at Athens, the gift of the Cotting academy alumni.

The presentation was made by Lindsay K. Foster, of the Harvard law school, and a graduate of Harvard college. Mr. Foster, in his well chosen words, evinced his loyalty to the Arlington high school, of which he is a graduate, and he also showed his familiarity with and appreciation of art.

showed his familiarity with and expeciation of art.

Principal Holt, of the high school, accepted the gift on behalf of the school in a pleasant way. Appropriate music, rendered by the pupils, added interest to

rendered by the pupils, added interest to the occasion.

Little or nothing of this Diana of Gabii is known. It must, however, have been the conception of one who regarded art as the instructor in all that is pure and good. It is singular that such a figure of beauty could have come down to these later times without a history to positively identify it.

Gabii, where the statue is supposed to have been chiselled, is a city of ancient Latium, one of the oldest cities of the Latins. It is a hopeful indication that the public schools in Arlington are lovers of the most perfected art, for art is introductory to nature, the teacher of us all.

ail.

To be able to approximately reproduce nature, either in pictured or marble form, is one of the divine gifts, and to appreciate such reproduction is hardly less a divine gift or acquirement. The Enterprise congratulates Arilington that her public schools are taking in with an appreciative love the beautiful in art.

KANSAS JOINT SMASHING. By Dr. W. O. Perkins.

Kansas has its cranks, its eccentric characters, as well as Massachusetts. Not the last of these is Mrs. Carrie Na-Not the last of these is Mrs. Carrie Nation, who has suddenly acquired national notoriety by smashing joints (liquor saloons). Mrs. Nation is a woman of strong convictions, ardent temperament, and great enthusiasm, which impels her to the verge of rashness. She suffered much during her first marriage from the abuse of her husband, who died a drunkard.

abuse of her husband, who died a drunkard.

Kansas is a great state, and Mrs. Nation's joint smashing is not the only thing that has made it notorious. The sufferings of the early settlers and their bloody contests with the slave power are well known. Kansas is the home of Populism; it has the broadest prairies, the biggest wheat and corn crops, the greediest grasshoppers, the severest drouths, and the most destructive cyclones on earth. It is only proper, then, that she should furnish the first and only genuine saloon smasher.

Finding that the prohibition law was not enforced; that intexicating liquors were openly sold, and that moral suasion had failed, Mrs. Nation took the law and her hatchet into her own hands. She began in a small town, klowa, near her home, Medicine Lodge, in the southern part of the state. She warned the jointists in advance that if they continued their illegal traffic they would do so at their peril. One evening she drove there, arriving in the darkness so as to be unobserved. She procured bottles of beer from the several joints to be sure that they were actually selling liquors. The next morning she rose with the lark and prepared to execute vengeance on the

from the several joints to be sure that they were actually selling liquors. The next morning she rose with the lark and prepared to execute vengeance on the law-breakers. She wound a piece of flexible iron around the end of her husband's cane, wrapped up the beer bottles in a bundle with bricks and other missiles, and started on the war-path, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay," shouted the self-appointed agent of the law, as she rushed into the first joint that came in her way. "Didn't I tell you that I would smash everything here if you didn't shut up?" And she proceeded to execute her threats. A brick crashed through the big French mirror, a beer bottle smashed an attractive picture, and a few rapid blows with her husband's cane shattered bottles, decanters and all things breakable into smithhusband's cane shattered bottles, decanters and all things breakable into smithereens. The jointist stood as motionless as a statue and witnessed the destruction of his property. He was paralyzed and apparently as helpless as though he had been struck by lightning. After reducing all the joints to a state of chaos, Mrs. Nation, as proud as a major general after his first victory, proceeded to Medicine Lodge, which she entered in triumph, vociferously applauded by—her husband.

Medicine Lodge, which she entered in triumph, vociferously applauded by—her husband.

In relating the incidents of this raid to some friends, Mrs. Nation said: "I teil you, ladies, you don't know how much joy you will have until you begin to smash, smash. It is wonderful!" To strengthen her nerves and rouse her courage she reads with great unction the first verse of Psalm 114: "biessed be the Lord my strength, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." February 2. Mrs. Nation visited Topeka, the capital of the state, interviewed the governor, state prosecuting-attorney, ceunty sheriff, chief of police, and accused them of criminal negligence in not enforcing the prohibitory law. She announced that she would begin jointsmashing the following Monday. Two hundred women promised to assist her. True to her word, Mrs. Nation, with a few others whose courage had not oozed out, made a raid on the most fashionable joint, the senate saloon, which was wrecked as completely as if visited by a cyclone. The barkeeper and negro porter, the only occupants, were dumfounded and did not stir till the destruction was nearly completed, when the porter, with a whoop that startled everybody in the street, seized Mrs. Nation's hatchet, which, after a hard struggle, he wrenched from her hands, and with it dealt her a blow on the head. Nothing daunted, the intrepid iconoclast took the hatchet of one of her assistants and salled in with more vigorgthan ever. The next thing demolished was the slot-machine. Then, starting a hymn in which the others joined, she attacked the glassware. "Nearer, my God, to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash went a bottle. "Nearer to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash went a bottle. "Nearer to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash went a bottle. "Nearer to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash went a bottle. "Nearer to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash went a bottle. "Nearer to Thee," sang the crusader, and at every word smash we

Thee, she continued, and down came the big door of the refriserator. That raiseth me, rang out fortissimo, and crash went the costly plate glass mirror; and while completing the verse, she knocked open a keg of fresh beer which spurted across the room and drenched her head-gear, waist and skirt com-

spurted across the room and drehened her head-gear, waist and skirt completely.

With a "Come on girls," Mrs. Nation, with dirty face and hands and beersoaked clothes, started in quest of another joint; but she was met by a policeman who placed her under arrest. She was released on bonds and will be tried this month (April). She has been tried at Wichita and the jury disagreed. Some good resulted from Mrs. Nation's joint-smashing in Topeka. A meeting was held in the largest hall of the city, and a "committee of public safety" was appointed. This committee demanded of the chief of police that the joints be closed, and within twenty-four hours every saloon ceased business.

(To be continued.)

OLD BELFRY CLUB.

The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Monday evening. it is understood that there will be no contest for any of the offices.

The official ballot for next Monday's election contains the following names: For president, Frank E. Clark; vice presidents (3), Chas. B. Davis, Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Miss Alice G. Ballard; treasurer, Chas. T. West; secretary, Lester T. Redman; executive committee (5), E. C. Stevens, H. L. Houghton, W. J. Luke, H. M. Saben, W. R. Champney.

MYSTIC VALLEY LEAGUE.

At the end of last week's bowling, in the Mystic Valley league, the standing of the teams was as follows:

		Singl	
Won	Lost	Tl pins	st a
.11	7	7385	· 41
9	9	7329	40
9	9	7296	40
9	9	7296	40
9	9	7207	40
7	11	7377	41
most	conc	erned	in th
	11 9 9 9 9 7	11 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 7 11	Won Lost Tl pins 11

race for the top in the Mystic Valley race for the top in the Mystic Valley series got into a mix-up Tuesday evening, when Old Belfry and Arlington Boat club came together at Lexington. A straight win would have put Arington ahead, but it got only two in three, so Old Belfry still leads by one. The match was good and exciting, the rubber game ending in a tie. On the roll-off Arlington landed it, 83 to 77.

The score:

Arlington Boat Club.

 Whittemore
 1

 Brooks
 76

 Fowle
 79

 Gray
 79
 Totals 416 369
Old Belfry Club.
Houghton 70 72
Reed 99 86
Gilmore 78 76
Hendley 78 79
Peabody 91 86 Totals 411 399

BLACK FACED ARTISTS.

Lexington Sees a Creditable Performance by the Young People of St. Bridget's Church - Town Hall Crowded.

A grand minstrel show was given by the Catholic young ladies and gentle-men in the town hall, Monday evening. It was under the direction of F. J. Rice, of Woburn, with Miss Bessie Buckley as pianist.

of Woburn, with Miss Bessie Buckley as pianist.

When the curtain was drawn aside, the company, which was in three circles, presented a very pretty picture. The ladies wore yellow skirts and white shirt-waists, and all had bows of white ribbon in the hair. The gentlemen, with the exception of the end men, were in evening dress. The end state of short black skirts and long yellow satin coats. The end ladies suits consisted of short black skirts and long yellow satin coats. and they wore red ties and red chrysanthemums.

Miss Julia Desmond was interlocutor, and was gowned in white muslin, over pink silk. The tambos were Miss Margaret Reardon, Ed Greely, Miss Nellie McCaffrey, and Fred Spencer, and the bones, Miss Mary McCarthy, John Welch, Mrs. M. Murphy and Martin Donovan.

Those in the circle were as follows:

Donovan.

Donovan.

Those in the circle were as follows:
Miss Margaret Hinchey, Arthur Gorman, Miss Nellie Hinchey, Patrick Donovan, Miss Katle Ryan, William Gorman, Miss Katle Ryan, William Gorman, Miss Celia Jennings, William McCann, Miss Celia Jennings, William McCann, Miss Nellie Crowley, John Hinchey, Miss Margaret Vaughan, Miss Margaret Donnelly, James Hurley, Miss Louise Spencer, Miss Mary Mansfield, John F. Hinchey, Miss Kathleen Shortelle, Dennis Hinchey, Miss Kathleen Shortelle, Dennis Hinchey, Miss Mary Barry, Miss Mary Hinchey, Joseph Halloran, Miss Margaret McCann, David Murphy, James Gorman, Miss Minnie Cellins, William Collins and Miss Delia McGann, The program consisted of three parts,

Gorman, Miss Minnie Cellins, William Collins and Miss Delia McGann.

The program consisted of three parts, the first an overture sung by the company. An end song, "I Aint Gwine to Work No More" was given by Miss Margaret Reardon, and too much cannot be said in praise of the way it was sung and danced. The solo, "In the House of Too Much Trouble," was finely rendered by William Collins. "My Money Never Gives Out" was given by John Welch. Miss Minnie Collins sang very sweetly, "Never to Meet Again." Miss Mary McCarthy's song, "Just Because She Made Dem Goo-goo Eyes," was met with loud applause and was perfection. A bass solo. "Still As the Night," was rendered by John Hinchey. Edward Greely's topical song, "Some Things Are Better Left Unsaid," was so good that many encores had to be given, "The grand finale, "Every Race Has a Flag But the Coon," was sung by the company.

In part second a tenor solo, "When

pany.
In part second a tenor solo, "When You Were Sweet Sixteen," was very finely rendered by Joseph Halloran, the chorus being sung by the company. "Soldiers in the Park" was given by twenty of the company; also "Black Anne," in which Miss Margaret Reardon, Miss Mary McCarthy, John Welch and Edward Greely took the leading parts. The march song, "Stars and

and Edward Greely took the leading parts. The march song "Stars and Stripes," was sung by the company, with a patriotic tableaux, Miss Annie Moakley representing "Columbia."

P. J. Kelly, of Waltham, kept everyone in roars of laughter for a quarter of an hour.

Part three consisted of a farce, titled, "An Awkward Squad." which was given by Messrs. Dennis Hinchey, John Hinchey, Ed Greely, James Gorman, Fred Spencer, David Murphy, and Patrick Donovan.

After the performance dancing was indulged in until two o'clock. Fred Spencer was the floor director, David Murphy, assistant, and the aids were Messrs. John Hinchey, Ed Greely, Dennis Hinchey, William McCann, and James Ahern. The committee of arrangements was made up of Messrs, John Welch, Fred Spencer and David Murphy.

Among the many that were present from Lexington and surrounding towns

David Murphy...

Among the many that were present from Lexington and surrounding towns were: Rev. S. J. Kavanagh, Rev. Fr. Brennan, Mrsk. fifxeaoit etaoinn etaoinn Fennessey, Mr. and Mrs, John Brennan, Miss Kittle Brennan, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. James Shelvv. W. ... Oliver, D. J. Callahan, John Mara, James Mara, Ed Maga, James Short, John Mahoney, John Watts, Miss Nellie Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. John Hinchey. Mrs. Taunton, Mrs, John McGee, Mr. Butler, Warren Batchelder, Christopher Ryan, Mrs. Spring, Ed Brosnahan, Mr. and Mrs. MocCarthy, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. B. J. Doyle, William Moakley, Miss Nellie Moakley, Mrs. Sexton, Ed Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Miss Hannah Neville, Henry Naville, Mrs. James Kineen, Miss Sarah Kineen, Daniel Crowley, James Burke, Thomas Butler, James Gallagher, Mr. Delano and Miss Mary Manley.

PATRIOTS' DAY GOLF.

The Arlington Golf club held a medal handicap match for two classes, Patriots' day. Drawings were also made for match play for the spring cup. A. C. Hill won the gross prize in class A. while Theodore Waicott took the net prize, J. C. Gray won in class B.

C. Hill

Class B.

Class A.

Gross H'd'p Net

91 12 79

100tt 108 25 83

1ey, Jr. 103 18 85

121 30 91

122 30 92

1 121 30 91

1 127 30 97

ears 120 20 100

121 30 101

122 18 104

122 18 104

Class B. A. C. Hill
Theodore Walcott
James A. Balley, Jr.
E. C. Woods
W. G. Wright
G. H. Gray
F. H. Buhlert
Hernel Harold Horne
Walton A. Fears
W. M. Hill
J. H. Hardy
H. M. Brooks Ralph Diaz ... Class B. J. C. Gray 120 14 116
H. T. Backman 125 19 216
H. H. Dodge 137 19 118
R. Dunbar 133 14 119
H. W. Spurr, Jr. 130 4 128
The drawings for class A were as follows; A. C. Hill vs. W. G. Wright, E. C. Woods vs. F. H. Buhlert, J. A. Bailey vs. W. A. Fears, Theodore Walcott vs. J. H. Hardy.
Class B—G. H. Gray vs. W. M. Hill, H. M. Brooks vs. J. C. Gray, H. T. Backman vs. H. W. Spurr, Ralph Diaz vs. H. Horne.

W. W. ROBERTSON.

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CARPETS STEAM CLEANED

STIRRING ADDRESS.

Verbatim Report of the Oration Delivered by Rev. Dr. William H. Rider at Arlington, Patriots' Day.

Last week the Enterprise published an abstract of the address of Rev. Dr. Rider. Today we give the full text of the address it is an interesting paper, and will bear a thorough perusal. Dr. Rider

Again with reverent joy we salute that giorious uprising when "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world." One of the most significant facts in all our significant Amer-

ican history.

Anniversaries of uprisings are almost always associated with one or two great souls, who, towering above the level of humanity, beckon unto the mass to fol humanity, beckon unto the mass to follow where they dare to blaze the path; not thus with the men who on the 19th of April, 1775, rose in the heroic might of their matchless individuality and gave a glory to this illustrious neighborhood; they were each and all fired with such a personal sense of liberty that together or as single men they fought for the recognition of common consent as the only just basis of government; in their superb serfhood they saw the commonwealth secured only in personal freedom, and were patriots every one, fit to lead

wealth secured only in personal freedom, and were patriots every one, fit to lead or follow; to stand behind a stone wail or pile of shingles and alone protect in the name of the Eternal Right, or together gather on green or along the fair hillsides and in the God of battle fight as they prayed.

An anniversary that recalls with equal pride the whole list of the men of Menotomy, who wrote in blood the name of this charming territory on the front page of American independence, and gave to Arlington of today no less a place in the annals of our country's liberty than that held by either Lexington or Concord.

As all were patriots, fighting under As all were patriots, lighting under their collective courage or in the valor of the single soul, so the day itself belongs as much to Menotomy, as to any of the nearby districts, its celebration of the Battle of Menotomy, as just as the Battle of Lexington or Concord; for within its boundaries the fight was as fierce, the sacrifice as costly and the glory as large.

glory as large.

With generous recognition of the historic part contributed by the wider known towns, the descendants of the pa-

known towns, the descendants of the patriots of old Menotomy, West Lambridge and now Arlington may with all justice keep this anniversary as the anniversary of the Battle of Menotomy.

Begin first where the ancient Black Horse tavern stood when at 2 o'clock in the morning the invading english drove the committee of safety from their beds and occasioned the death of Col. Lee; continuing at intervals until the afternoon when on the cowardly retreat there fell within the limits of this town more than were killed in any other, "at more than were killed in any other, "at least twenty-two of the Americans and probably more than twice that number of the British."

Your main avenue is as holy ground as any in all our broad land, consecrated by as patriotic devotion and as hal-lowed sacrifice as that which made the village green at Lexington and the old North bridge at Concord more widely

Surely no locality will grudge this section of reciting its part on that brave day; it is a pardonable disposition to re-peat any of the very many authentic in-cidents, as full of high resolve of loyal and noble consciousness as those

purpose and noble consciousness as those any Middlesex town can produce, or the no less patriotic and illustrious contributions of old Essex, whose men fell along yon grand road, the equal marty, of devotion to American freedom.

Proud of the good wife, who, in the early hour of that far back Wednesday, was helping her loyal husband, the old shoemaker, to melt their pewter plates into bullets, who, when the soidlers, attracted by her light inquired the reason replied that her old man was sick and she was making some herb tea, tea that gave many a lively Englishman on the she was making some herb tea, tea that gave many a lively Englishman on the retreat a taste of death; prouder still of the conspicuous fact that the men of Menotomy made the first capture and that by old men, exempts, who, under the leadership of a mulatto, gave evitor that neither age or blood could lessen the ardor of the patriots; especially proud that near Spring Vaney ou Mother Batherick secured six soldiers, and as she gave them up said: "If you ever live to get back tell King George that an old woman took six of his grenadiers prisoners." Yet, with all this local pride keep the day as citizens, not alone of Arlington but of the commonwealth and wider republic.

If you rejoice that on the retreat War-

patriotism that it belongs to all lovers of America

of America.

Nor should we forget the earlier indications of this American temper that led up to the 19th of April: that conflict between the soldiers and the people in New York, in 1770, when the people won back their May pole and asserted their rights: the Boston Massacre on March 5; the Portsmouth Sons of Liberty and their capture of the military stores at Fort William and Henry, on the 13th of December, 1774, for had they falled and John DeMerritt with his cart never had reached Charlestown, Prescott might have shared the martyrdom of Warren, and Bunker Hill proved a disastrous defeat, a calamity fatal to further effort to freedom.

Justly, too, we should carry in mind

Justly, too, we should carry in mind that on the 26th of February, of the memorable year the men of Salem frustrated the attempt of Col. Leslie with his 140 men, to seize a few brass pieces at Salem

These indeed were impulsive accidental outbursts and while they rendered the latent purpose of the people they did not give such pronounced evidence of the resolute mind of the colonists as the rious action we celebrate today

glorious action we celebrate today.

The 19th of April. 1775, was born out of a
matured and prayerful purpose; it was
the ripened courage of generations of
suffering, patient and loyal colonists, the culmination of British ingratitude and



To advertise successfully may not be easy but it is not half so difficult as the taming of a fly.

So far as this community is concerned the advertising problem is simple. Here is the plan:

Secure space in these col-

. Write ads that are plain and straightforward. Change them often. Keep at it persistently.

British greed, the inevitable conflict of opposition, the self assertion of freedom loving people, the righteous outbreak of a brave people driven to declare their rights and prove themselves worthy of the new country they had made their own. ...e. their children, rise and bless them for this day's contribution to our inherited ghts.

Hail to the morn, when first they stood 'And fearless stemmed the invading

flood,
And wrote our dearest rights in blood.
And moved in ranks the lively brood
In desperate fight!
O! 'twas a proud, exulting day,
For ever our fallen fortunes lay
In light."
J. C. Percival.

In light."

J. C. Percival.

Familiar as is this proud history the events which led up to it, and often as electuant recitals have outlined it, yet gratitude urges us on each returning anniversary to review our birthright, and before God resolve to transmit our heritage unimpaired, humbly in memory of the illustrious patriots, recalling those who have repeated the story of the day. We must still rededicate ourselves to the principles to which this day is consecrated, and the cost at which they were maintained.

Over and over again with untiring gratitude let us annually repeat the household traditions of the 19th of April, finding ever in the deeds of the men of Menotomy and their fellow patriots that consecration which shall thrill us with the splendid pulsation of American citizenship.

To do adequate honor we must give

izenship.

To do adequate honor we must give

some part of our time, our strength and our love, not merely to keep bright the names and rededicate the resting places of our great dead who died to set us free, ender as that work is and beautiful the cender as that work is and beautiful the characters, who, like old Mortality, remove the moss from the tablets where rest their hallowed bones. Our contribution to this day should and must be a like spirit, a similar loyalty, the same resolute and uncompromising love for fair play the right of the people to gov-ern themselves, and the high duty of all to give unto the common good their wealth, their liberty, their life, if need

e. For the desire of our American an cestry was the right of the single sou rather than any confederacy or separat-government apart from the crown. Inde-pendence with its consequent common pendence with its consequent common-wealth came after the battle of Menot-omy and that of Bunker Hill; the uprising in April, fear for the inalienable rights, which as Englishmen they had been apprised of, it required nearly 15 menths of war and brutal treatment to devel-op a wide desire for a separate govern-ment, a republic of the United States of America.

of America.

The causes that led up to this day's grand protest were the common causes both in England herself and in her colonies; the contest at first was not peculiarly American, it was rather a strife between the adherents of the crown and those larger spirits who demanded the natural rights of free born men; some of the most strenuous known were given in the English portioned. in the English parliament, tening of a native revolution against the preroga-tives of the king as vital as the re-fusal of the colonies to yield their in dust of the colonies to yield their in-born freedom to the usurpations of George III. The American uprising was a continuation of a struggle rather ear-lier than English history. It began in the grey of the world's morning when Greece and Rome were yet unborn. It came up from the shores of the Mediter-ranean and met the fair-haired some of

came up from the shores of the Mediterranean and met the fair-haired sons of Odin. It crossed over to the wnite cliffs of Albion, and at Runny Mede wrung from King John the keynote of English liberty, when the barons in the Magna Charta won for personal liberty and property of all free men.

It was in the old struggle of the 15th of June in the 17th year of the king's reign, that inspired the Puritan and independent movement. It was the old, old spirit that held the helm of the Mayflower across the then unknown Atlantic and drew up in her cabin as she swung at anchor in Provincetown harbor the first constitutional compact of the world; it was the reassertion of personal liberty that aroused the emigrants to al liberty that aroused the emigrants to al liberty that aroused the emigrants to the colonies to join with the revolution ists in England and maintain the sacreright of the consent of the governed, of fair play for citizen as well as king This was the vital question, independence came later; at first a struggle between the colonists and their king, after ward between the colonist and England Still another cause full of pertinen counsel was the attempt of British merchants to monopolize the trade of the chants to monopolize the trade of the colonies, not for the benefit of the British people but for their own. Even as the blot on England's recent history in the Transvaal repeats the ancient piratical spirit which heeds not freedom loving people nor freedom loving people nor freedom loving people nor freedom lovers. wealth and wider republic.

If you rejoice that on the retreat Warren escaped the musket ball that came
so dangerously near his head, striking
off a piece from his earlock, rejoice as
well that the day was so crowded with
merital parliament, they could not consont the paye their representation in the sent to have their property taken from them by representatives not chosen by themselves.

themselves.

Recall the wisdom of this: "To the nation, from whom we are proud to derive our origin, we ever were, and we ever will be ready to yield unforced assistance; but it must not, and it never can be extorted."

Others talk of the immense debt of gratitude we owe to England. And what is the amount of this debt? Why, truly, it is the same that the young lion owes to the dam, which has brought it forth on the solitude of the mountain, or left it amid the winds and storms of the desert. desert.
We plunged into the wave with the

desert.

We plunged into the wave with the great charter of freedom in our teeth, because the fagot and the torch were tehind us. We have waked this new world from its savage lethargy; forests nave been prostrated in our path; towns and cities have grown up suddenly as the flowers of the tropics and the fires in our autumnal woods are scarcely more rapid than the increase of our wealth and population. And do we owe all this to the kind succor of the mother country? No! We owe it to the tyranny that drove us from her, to the pelting storms which invigorated our helpless infancy.

On both sides of the water the approaching storm was met by the liberal party in two ways. It was asserted that all the wars which affected the colonies had been waged in the interest of commerce and for the crown, that the colonists had contributed more than their share of men against the Indians and the French, and sought no exemption from a reasonable and voluntarily contributed share of the imperial expense. It was the obstinacy of George the Third, his personal will and private greed that forced the issue, and gave birth to the nation, for it was the king's individual and persistent purpose to refuse representation that led up to the greed that forced the issue and gave birth to the mation, for it was the king's individual and persistent purpose to refuse representation that led up to the committees of correspondence in 1772, when a mightler king than George III, the democratic Sam Adams, devised the plan to have every town in Massachusetts select a representative and confer in a joint assembly for the best interest of the people. The replies sent by the towns in the first months of 1773 were hardly less significant than the declaration of 1776. Never before and never since, says Hosmer, has the town meeting touched so high a mark. To each letter stand affixed the names of the committee in autograph. This awkward scrawl was made by the rough fist of a Cape Ann fisherman, on shore for the day to do at town meeting the duty his fellow had laid upon him; the hand that wrote this other was cramped from the scythe handle, as its possessor mowed at intervals on the Connecticut; this blotted signature, whose smutted fingers have left a black stain, was mowed at intervals on the Connecticut; this blotted signature, whose smutted fingers have left a black stain, was written by a blacksmith of Middlesex, turning aside a moment from foraging a barrel that was to do duty at Lexington. They were men of the plainest, but the most generous principles and the most courageous determination; they had in view not simply themselves but the welfare of the continent; not solely their own generation but remote posterity. The result of independence was far from the minds of the people if indeed it found place in the purpose of two or three. The assertion needs no qualification than the thirteen colonies would not in the beginning have furnished delegates to a congress with the avowed

gates to a congress with the avowed purpose of seeking a separation from the mother country that was—a growth and consummation to secure a redress of grievances was the honest and avowed purpose of the assemblies until successive aggravating measures of the Brit-

ish government forced the more pugnant result, Alienation started from such acts as those we today celebrate. At the Continental Congress, late in 1774. Massachusetts bade here delegate

1774. Massachusetts bade here delegate deliberate and determine upon wise proper measures to be by them recommended to all the colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties civil and religious, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired by all good men." At this congress Washington, whose sincerity stands unimpeached, desired that the colonies wished for, or could safely separately or together, set up for independence.

From that fair Wednesday, 126 years From that fair Wednesday, 126 years ago, when by the free roadside from Menotomy to Concord the grey-haired and the young lay together in patriotic death. When above the gladdening notes of the robin the wall of wives and mothers rent the genial air. When the waving grass a month taller than the season was trampled by the invading British who stained it with free men's blood, frem that glorious day which has beish who stained it with free men's blood, frem that glorious day which has bequeathed to you its priceless legacy. Independence started up from the slain defenders of the people's rights and became a giant in a day. Washington from the calm retreat at Mount Vernon wrote Unhappily is it to reflect that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's heart, and that the once happy and peaceful plains of America are either to be drenched with blood or inhabited by slaves. Sad alternation! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice? "It irtuous man hesitate in his choice? Sparks, "to determine at what precise date the idea of independence was first entertained by the principal persons in America but Samuel Adams after the events of the 19th of April, 1775, was preceded to adverse it."

events of the 19th of April, 1775, was pre-pared to advocate it."

You may, therefore, be justly proud of the warranted fact that the uprising of the men of Menotomy together with the minute men who rushed to arms at the call of Dana and Revere, gave birth to the heroic disposition to separate from Great Britain and form a republic of united colonies, establishing America for Americans.

Americans.

Possibly Revere's ride on Sunday, the Possibly Revere's ride on Sunday, the 16th of April, was of more importance than we usually give it, for by his message to Hancock and Adams the cannon and military stores were taken from Concord to Groton, and the minute men from, as at present divided, fifty-eight towns were apprised of the probable attempt to seizure on Wednesday, a result not so easy, by the messages of the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th.

Sure we may be Capt. Benjamin Locke and his company of some fifty men by their alertness and preparation must have owed much to that Sabbath's quiet ride and the note of alarm. We cannot learn the exact population

of Menotomy at that uprising, tho no less authority than Dr. Cutter forms us that there were in 1781 133 v paid the poll tax, a data from which forms us that there were in 181 as who paid the poil tax, a data from which we may reasonably measure the grand ratio of the minute men of this town to the whole number. More than a third of the entire list of men ready for the preservation of the liberties of America. Some of these gallant spirits had already been under fire at Louisbourg, webec and Montreal, battling for the crown for conquest and led by the English idea that territory is country that empire is measured by area of land, of valleys, mountains, woods and rivers. On that memorable day they learned the American idea that one's country is not a certain section of land, but is a principle embodied in a loyal community, that loss of country is loss of that principle. What an inheritance! What obligation and what tremendous gratitude!

This anniversary stands not for rebellion, nor for the ambition of designing leaders; the uprising was not of any one class only, it was of the people, the whole people—their common protest and

class only, it was of the people, the whole people—their common protest and avowal of fundamental rights; the assertion of principles. Your fathers fought for liberty, for home, for the natural right of manhood. England fought for territory, as a thief fights; and, robber nation that she has always been absorbed that principle is external. and, robber nation that she has always been, she forgot that principle is eternal. When her hireling soldiery met the Colomists she fancied her powder and shot could kill; she boasted, braggart that she is, of her number. The liberty-loving men of Menotomy rammed bullets moulded by their wives and mothers. ets moulded by their wives and mothers every one carrying principle, thought, devotion. The minute men began with God and stood on the side of the divine that can never fail.
"Stronger than steel

Is the sword of the spirit."

"My country right or wrong" is not American. Our fathers began at the altar of God, and fought as they prayed; their controlling force was not commercial, it was a high, moral and just co cern, a love for the commonwealth; they saw greatness not in conquest, but n a free and noble character; they real-ized that they must be masters of sucreal they must be masters of success or success would sap their life blood and be to them the curse it was to Great Britain.

to Great Britain,
In this old-fashioned and outgrown
then compare the sterling morality, the
self-sacrifice and devotion of the 19th of
April, 175, with the commercial and selfish combinations of the 19th of April,
1901, and tell me in the light of American inheritance if we do not need to
serfously review the history of this anniversary until once more American valseriously review the history of this an niversary, until once more American values honor, integrity and a just regar for the rights of men above domain, until the national conscience raises the sovereign influence in our political relations as citizens and as a republic.

O country, marvel of the earth!
O realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
No, land of hope and blessing, No!
Not yet the hour is nigh when they
Who deep in Eld's oim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings shall rise and say,
Proud country, welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou like we brought low!
No, sullen groups of shadow, No!
This day and all that it stands for is O country, marvel of the earth! This day and all that it stands for is

ougle toned with the command to hold

bugle toned with the command to hold America as our fathers shaped her, to develop the American idea, and advance our country for Americans.

Let who will complain of the recital of this day's uprising and urge us to remember that England is the parent country! If so, the more shame for her conduct. But Europe, not England, is the parent country of America. We claim brotherhood with every liberty loving spirit; we recognize no relation with men who, if they speak the same tongue, have not the same democratic heart.

heart.
We proudly rehearse our national
greatness; the transmitted spirit of those who bequeathed our American lib-erty is equal warrant for the bravest

song, celebrating our American privi-leges, our American resources, our American destiny.

Contrast our usual recognition of these birthdays of American nationality with the arrogant demands for the ob-servance of some foreign greatness, and servance of some foreign greatness, and it is evident we are quite too modest. Consider the attempt for a national observance of St. George, brave saint, but an English saint, not an American; of St. Patrick, noble saint of an oppressed people, but an Irish saint, not an American; of St. Olaf, bold Scandinavian leader, but not an American. In our indulgent mood a day may be given to the queen of the Cannibal islands or the king of Timbuctoo.

gent mood a day may be given to the queen of the Cannibal islands or the king of Timbuctoo.

Ere it is too late, let us fix on the 19th of April for Saint Yankee, if you please, Let us lift that grand figure, and no bluff, and love the grand colors of the Continentals, with the musket of Menotomy in one hand and the Declaration of Independence in the other. Let us do homor to our American saint, who made and has kept us a mation.

Yes, let us wear the insignia of our Yankee ancestry with all the pride with which the Scot wears the thistle, the Irishman the shamrock, or the Frenchman his fleur-de-lis! With the lofty purpose that animated John Adams, our first ambassador, when he replied to Count Vergennes' inquiry, "You have relatives in England, no doubt?" "None at all." "None at all; how can that be? You are of English extraction." "Neith-

er by father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, great-grandfather or great-grandmother, nor any other relation that I know of, or care a farthing for, has been in England these one hundred and fifty years: So that you see I have not one drop of blood in my veins but what is American"

have not one drop of blood in my veins ut what is American."

The fervent heat of this day's fires, used and blended all other nationalities in the American, and while I rejoice hat "God has made of one blood all actions of men to dwell on all the face if the earth," while with the brave singer in his song of humanity I heartily cho:

Lord of the people! change the tide through century, creed and race! till one as the salt sea is one, though tempered by sun and place; he same in the ocean currents and the he same in the ocean currents and the same in the sheltered seas; orever the fountains of common nopes

Forever the fountains of common nopes and kindly sympathies. Indian and Negro, Saxon and Celt, Teuton and Latin and Gaul—Men surface shadow and sunshines, while the sounding unifies all. One love, one hope, one duty theirs! no matter the time or ken. There never was separate heart beat in all the race of men!

For all that I am an American, and proudly adhere to the genius of this day, the traditions of our republic, I am not yet quite sure of the advisability of any other bond between England and America than that we willingly give any ea than that we willingly give Why should we bury the sacrifices of

why should we bury the sacrinees of this day, the costly offering upon the altar of American freedom? Because England is our friend. When, from first to last, was she our friend? Was it when she drove our Pilgrim fathers across the Atlantic to find in the then wild and savage territory civic and religious freedom? Was it when and religious freedom? Was it when she taxed the Colonies after they had won victory against the Indians and the French? Was it when, one hundred and twenty-six years ago, your ancestors—the men, and women too, of fair Menotomy—gave themselves, heroic defenders of common rights against the years. ers of common rights against the usurp-utions of George III? Was it when she isputed with us for the sovereignty of the sea, and found, in the Constitution, that Columbia was the 'gem of the ceean?' Was it in our fratricidal strife, when she armed and cheered on secession; when she equipped and manned the privateers, until the Kear-sarge smote the Alabama under the cliffs of England, and again proclaimed chirs of England, and again proclaimed that the United States alone, with her unnatural relatives aiding the south, was still mistress of the sea? Was it when, at the risk of war, a stalwart president ordered her to abandon her greed in Venezuela? Or is it now when, seeing some loss in revenue should another carellones a way to the cert. other canal open a way to the east, she, dog in the manger, snarls because she can not appropriate what is our own, and what, God helping us, we will have and keep while a drop of American blood flows in our veins?

The standard raised by free men on The standard raised by free men on the 19th of April, 1775, was an American flag. When the Union flung to the breeze Old Glory, that, too, was an American standard, and may its glorious folds, more glorious with each added star, never be stained with any Red Cross of St. George while a son of Menotomy, of the grand Commonwealth, and grander Union, lives to defend it. When any closer union is formed, let

When any closer union is formed, let us forget this day, its hallowed tradi-tions, and the unchanging animosity of England, who, now that we outrival her in manufactures, outsell her in her own markets, and stand the topmost people of all the world, would be our ally! of all the world, would be our ally!
Remembering that Cuff Whittemore and Cato Wood fought side by side with the whites in Capt. Locke's gallant cempany, that David Lampson led his little squad of twelve old, but not impaired in courage, and made the first capture of the Revolution, that from then until now in the ranks of American troops there have been men of every color, creed land and station, we should realize that we are too widely related to recognize any one people as especially our ancestry. "Saxon and Norman and Dane are we."

we."

We are Americans, a composite people with a nationality all our own. Herbert

(Continued on Page Three.)

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J. Fitzgerald, Rev. A. S. Malone, assist
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at 2.50 p.m.; vespers at 2.50 p.m.

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each month. FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Hiram Lodge.

Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in

Meets in Masonic hall, corner Massa-chusetts avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before the full moon. Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter. Meets third Tuesday of each month in

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS. Bethel Lodge, No. 12.

Meets in Odd Fellows hall., Bank building, every Wednesday evening, at 8. Ida F. Butler Rebekah Lodge, No. 152. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel lodge room. ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Circle Lodge, No. 77. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p.m.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. No. 109. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in K. of C. hall, over Shattuck's store.

ROYAL ARCANUM, Menotomy Council, No. 1781. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Grand Army hall, 370 Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p.m.

UNITED ORDER ÎNDEPENDENT ODD LADIES. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 51. Meets in G. A. R. hall, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Francis Gould Post, No. 36. Meets in G. A. R. hall. Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month, at 2 o'clock. SONS OF VETERANS. Camp 45.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 43.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Meets in St. John's Parish house, Ma-ple street, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Division 23. Meets in Hibernian hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut streets, first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7.30 p.m.

ROBBINS PUBLIC LIBRARY. Building is open to the public as follows: Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays only, during the month of August.

Arlington Heights Branch. Open Tuesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 6; 7 to 9 p.m. Thursdays, 3 to 6, 7 to 9 p.m.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen meet at their office in town hall on the last Monday evening of each month, for approval of bills. Regular meetings each Saturday evening.

Town clerk and treasurer, office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p.m.; also Mondays, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 m. only

only.

Board of health, on call of chairman.

Engineers fire department, Saturday before last Monday, each month,

School committee, third Tuesday evening, monthly.

Sewer commissioners, on call of chair-

Trustees of cemetery, on call of chair-

man,
Water commissioners, first Saturday in each month. FIRE DEPARTMENT Hose No. 1, on Park avenue; Hose No. 2, on Massachusetts avenue; Menotomy hook and ladder; Hose No. 3, on Broadway; Brackett chemical; Eagle hose,

way; Brackett c Henderson street. ARLINGTON FIRST PARISH. (Unitarian.)

Corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street, Rev. Frederic Gill, past-or. Boards with Mrs. J. C. Harris, 23 Academy street, Sunday morning preach-ing service at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except July and August.

ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Services on Sunday in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue, Rev. Charles H. Watson, D. D., minister. Residence, 26 Academy street. Sunday service at 10.45 a.m.; Sunday school at noon hour; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.15 p.m.; evening church service at 7.15 o'clock.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH. Cor. of Westminster and Park Avenues, Sunday services: morning worship and sermon, 10.45 a.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening service, with short talk, 7 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Friday even....

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL, Corner Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor; residence on Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday services at 10.45 a.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Friday evenings, at 7.30, social service in vestry.

vestry. FIRST UNIVERSALIST. Massachusetts avenue, opposite Academy street. Rev. Harry Fay Fister, pastor, Gray street. Sunday services in the morning at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Y. P. Union at 6.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL. Corner Academy and Maple streets. Rector, the Rev. James Yeames. Sunday services at 10.30 a.m.; other services ac-cording to church calendar.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, (Orthodox Congregational.)

Corner Park and Wollaston avenues,
Arlington Heights. Rev. John G. Taylor,
pastor. Sunday morning service at 10.45;
Sunday school at 12.15; Y. P. S. C. E.
meeting at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday afternoon
at 3.30, Junior C. E. meeting; Friday
evening at 7.45, prayer meeting.

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In Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of the Nerves. A Pleasant and Positive Cure for the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "HOME GOLD CURE" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker, Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men, WIVES CURE YOUR HUSBANDS!! CHILDREN CURE YOUR FATHERS!!

This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "CURE" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued of their own free will. DO or tea, and believe today that they discontinued of their own free will. DO NOT WAIT. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "HOME GOLD CURE" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing \$25 and \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians directions accompany each package.
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STIRRING ADDRESS.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Spencer well remarked 'I think, what-ever difficulties they may have to sur-mount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Ameri-

mount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known."

Welcome a day that puts us in mind of the significant fact that on this new soil is to grown the consummation of human greatness, not a reproduction of England's civilization, but a finer growth, an American product, the very foremost development of man.

Who then shall withhold from this day aught of its increasing glory?

It will be a downward road when we fail to follow the spirit and counsel of those patriotic souls who gave us the formation principles of our republic and cautioned us against any national act that should draw us away from domestic prosperity and home advancement.

Our unfortunate attempts to introduce colonial policy the peril of a democratic

tic prosperity and home advancement.
Our unfortunate attempts to introduce colonial policy, the peril of a democratic people, have already exposed us to the adverse criticism of other nations, and stained the freedom of our republic.

Destiny, the by-word of the hour, should not lead us to forget the first great American idea, the very pivot of the uprising we celebrate, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.

If the commercial temper which now animates so many shall be the factor in our dealings with Cuba, Porto Rico and the far each there is the colonial temper which now the far each there is the colonial temper which now animates so many shall be the factor in our dealings with Cuba, Porto Rico and the far each temper which

our dealings with Cuba, Porto Rico and the far east, then the sooner we forget this day; the sooner we erase the ideals of the men of Menotomy, of Sam Adams, Joseph Warren, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington; the sooner we fold up the Declaration of Independence and cease celebrating the 19th of April, the 17th of June, the 4th of July and Lincoln's Emancipation day—the sooner we shall be consistent. Alas! The sooner we shall adopt George III for king.

This is not a question of party or administration; it is a serious American question, that in these expansive times need calmly to discuss outside of

we need calmly to discuss outside of any and all partisan tendency. As Gen. Wood wisely said, "whether we are establishing a government in Cu-ba, or supporting the flag in other parts of the world, we must see to it that under the American flag, whatsoever takes place will be creditable to us as a nation.

Every Américan with red blood in his eins revolts at the shameless dictation a few for the ruler of the many. We veins revoits at the shallow veins revoits at the ruler of the many. We reed by this day's history to refuse the power assumed by the autocratic office-holder. We need to restate that the citizen is not the property of a phantom state, but rather that the official is the servant of the people. We need to feel as felt our sires on the far back April day that each and all are under serious obligations to stand out and stand up in the public the political movements of our country. he public the political movements of ar country.

Already one fears the excessive individ-

valism among us, a certain self-assertion, a contempt of authority, and a neglect of the duties co-extensive with rights. A cheerful educated obedience to the will of the people is the safeguard of our republic

call that man an American wherever found, under whatever rule, who reveres the principles of liberty, the equality of man, the dignity of toil, the worth of personal individual character; as I call that man born in any section of our broad country, who disregards these that man born in any section of our broad country, who disregards these things and apes the thought, custom and dress of Europe, who honors place, clique and simple wealth, an unnatural-ized citizen, unworthy to stand for or be known as an American. Whoever would introduce any distinction among our peo-ple undermine our liberties tamper with ple, undermine our liberties, tamper with our opportunities, follow faction in place of the public good, will ever deserve the censure of all that makes this day gio-

If America is to hold the future, her If America is to hold the future, her control will be, not by reason of her vast resources that make our territory the El Dorado of the world, and attract hundreds of thousands to increase our prosperity in self government, but her mastery of the coming year must be by the warrant of her character, her citizenship, by the invincible spirit of just, free, intelligent and moral government. Our country has succeeded, not by reason of one party, or of a second, or of a third. She has and will continue to develop, as her people maintain that sense of the her people maintain that sense of the individual as one among many, which has raised up men in all parties and sections, to support their bountiful mother.

A man is not bound to seek the prizes of public life; he will perhaps exercise more influence for good if he does not or public life; he will perhaps exercise more influence for good if he does not; he is not bound to become the slave of party; he is not bound to sit in the conclave of political iniquity. But he is bound to do his utmost, in such ways as are morally open to him, to get the best men elected and to make the right principles prevail. If he can not do much he is still bound to do what he can. None of us must forget that in our public affairs votes count, and alone determine results, and that good results will be possible only when good men are as zealous to deposit their ballots as are the vicious and those who pander to the weaknesses of the vicious. The right to vote carries with it the duty and obligation to vote.

There is a shoulder to shoulder movement in public caucuses as grand as the march of battalions forming into line of battle; there is a theroism with the ballot as noble as that in the very charge. more influence for good if he does not

There is a shoulder to shoulder movement in public caucuses as grand as the march of battalions forming into line of battle; there is a heroism with the ballot as noble as that in the very charge of troops; there is a personal courage in the defence of the right, as lofty as that of the standard bearer in the thickest of the fight. He who fails in any movement for his country's good is as traitorous as a deserter, and he who will not line up with his fellow patriots and be counted should be drummed out of camp to the music of the Rogues' March.

It is the plain duty as it is the high privilege of every citizen to utter his solemn protest against allowing some of us to rule the rest of us, against allowing private enterprise to usurp the commonwealth. There is no decent reason why all of us should allow some of us to bleed the rest of us.

Ah, this day shames us if we do not mark the vital distinction between the democratic spirit of the founders of this republic and the monarchy of wealth, of political or ecclesiastical assumption; it demands that every citizen shall give his tepmost, his supreme allegiance to the United States. Otherwise he has no right to the glory of this sacred day.

Without going into detail, the tendency is toward a condition borrowed from Europe and which if continued must separate us from the idea of a commonwealth. On all sides monopolies, combinations, trusts have risen, introducing a rew relation between the workingman and the employer; there is little sympathy, little personal interest between them. We are growing apart.

It is useless to tell of commercial advantages, or material progress, of economy and increased production, when selfish purpose prompts and secures the result. Monopoly is a curse to our country in that it centralizes power and gives the public over to that power.

Even were the results a material help, yet every change which widens the gulf between men, however beneficial as to profit, is full of grave dangers to the state. It is indisputable that the trusts, synd

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desire for development forbids any fear of militarism as the new spirit of Amer-

The fundamental question is not whether America shall become a world power. That is already settled, and the world regards us as the mistress of the future by right, not so much of our navy or army, as by the unlimited resources of our country. At the bottom of all our trouble is not the pessimistic doubt whether every workman in America must carry on his back two or three soidlers and sallors, but whether he shall carry the luxuries, the excuse and personal indulgences of two or three whose unAmerican, disloyal and aristocratic demands threaten our future in the gathering clouds in our sky, the despotism of wealth.

Said Abraham Lipcoln, "Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has The fundamental question is not

Said Abraham Lincoln, "Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defence is in the spirit which prizes hoerty as the heritage of all men. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves." It is the millionaire and the tramp from which we have most to fear, and the former is much more to be feared than the latter. The historic round which nations have run has been from poverty and industry, to thrift and wealth, from wealth to luxury from luxury to enervation and destruction. No nation has decayed because it was old, but simply and solely because avarice and luxury have undermined and sapped its strength.

Whippie, keen observer of men, wrote. "There is danger that the nation's worship of labors whose worth is measured by money will give a sordid character to mightied exertions of power, eliminate heroism from its motion, destroy all taste for lofty speculation and all love for ideal beauty, and inflame individuals with a devouring self-seeking, corrupting the very core of national life." is in the love of liberty which God has

for ideal beauty, and inflame individuals with a devouring self-seeking, corrupting the very core of national life."

Gladden, in the same vein, adds. The total wealth of Rome was never increasing so rapidly as in the day of the nation's swifted decline. To study the problems of national wealth and keep our eyes shut to the effect produced by wealth upon the national life would be highly unprofitable business. The methods by which this wealth is produced and distributed are acting directly and powerfully upon the character of the whole people. whole people.

whole people.

For this reason we do well to come up on this one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and celebrate the formative principal of America which next to liberty is equality, co-operation, brother-hood, the pre-eminent question which our republic must answer is how shall we live together?

We are a composite people, made up

We are a composite people, made up of men gathered out of all nations, a heterogeneous civilization. America has

heterogeneous civilization. America has dared to show that God has made of one blood all nations of men, and dared to show that they can live with a common interest, together, with the wealth down, all classes living in commons.

Our broad, liberty-loving builders of the constitution were men inspired with the worth of human brotherhood and how to have all the colonies live together in a confederacy, a union, a political fraternity was the problem of 1776. It remains our problem whether a people so mains our problem whether a people so diverse in race, in habits, in amusement and toil can live happily and prosper-

and toil can live happily and prosper-ously together.

I believe we shall solve it as already we have settled many an element of the American questions. We have elimi-nated slavery; we have given freedom to all. We are trying to prepare the way of freedom for all within our near bor-ders and to accomplish it with no other force than the spirit of this day which makes every man amenable to common law and demands of every man that he shall vote, shall love and foster that law and demands of every man that he shall vote, shall love and foster that political democracy which is another name for brotherhood. Americanism is the generous recognition of each and a under God entitled to a liberty, won and preserved by an obedient, unselfish loyalty to the commonwealth.

We rejoice on this anniversary and preserved by an obedient of the commonwealth.

We rejoice on this anniversary and make no excuse for any proud, grateful expression that under God America is trying to shape her kingdom after the Almighty love, that would bring in peace and good will among men.

'O Beautiful! My Country! ours once Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled O'er such sweet brows as never other

wore.
And letting thy set lips.
Freed from wrath's pale eclipse.
The rosy edges of their smile lav bare.
What words divine of lover or of poet
Could tell our love and make thee know

Among the nations bright beyond com

pare?
What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We reck not what we gave thee.
We will not dare to doubt thee, ask whatever else, and we will dare!"

E. PRICE, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Horseshoeing and Job-

bing promptly attended [In charge of Floriculture, Pan-American Exposi

Carriage and Sign Paint-

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ACRES OF FLOWERS.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF HORTI-CULTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

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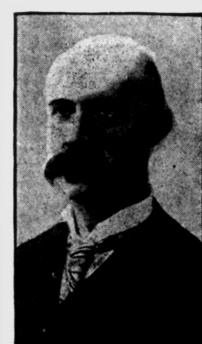
Every day of open weather was tak-

en advantage of in preparing the

grounds of the Pan-American Exposi-

tion, and all ornamental gardening operations that were of actual necessity were completed before real winter set in. The beautiful area known as the Music Garden, between the New York State building and the Horticulture building and extending from the entrance of the Midway to the Forecourt, is practically finished. It contains about 200 beds of every form and size, from a circle of 10 feet in diameter to beds containing over 3,000 square feet. Pleasant walks and numerous trees and the absence of straight lines give this very fine area of 25 acres a natural and parklike appearance, although it will be immensely gay with bright colors next summer. A few of these beds are planted with hardy perennials, a dozen of them with hardy roses. About 20 of the smaller beds are reserved for pansies, which will occupy them till the first of June. The whole of the remainder are filled with spring flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissuses, jonquils, Spanish iris, etc. One hundred and fifty thousand bulbs were used in the many exhibits. These bulbs will be at their greatest perfection during the first week in May. A magnificent exhibit by one firm occupies the four large beds close to the Elmwood entrance. Thirty-three thousand tulips were used in this exhibit alone. The gorgeous sight that will meet the visitor's gaze at this point can scarcely be realized. A New York firm occupies the entire space between the Horticulture building and the canal, which is laid out in six large beds surrounded with grass. These beds contain 60,000 bulbs. These are in addition to those in the Music Garden.

Horticulturists who are competent to express an opinion are unanimous in asserting that the Horticulture building, both architecturally and for the requirements of the exhibit, is the finest structure of its kind ever built for an exposition, either in this country or in Europe. The two conservatories leading from the Horticulture building to the Graphic Arts and Mines buildings appear in the plan to be compara-



WILLIAM SCOTT

tion.] tively small because they are overshadowed by such grand structures, but they are large buildings and admirably adapted for the growth and welfare of living plants. They are heated to the requirements of exotic plants, and exhibits of tender plants will not dwindle and die for want of a congenial temperature, as has been the case at some former expositions. The conservatories will be continuously attractive with flowering and fair foliage plants, of which there are already many entries. The Horticulture building will present a most beautiful sight, decorated with large specimen palms. Its entire space has been spoken for some months ago for exhibits of fruit, but during many weeks the special displays of flowers will occupy a portion of the tables. During the past summer the entries for the displays of shrubs, herbaceous plants, roses and every popular kind of flower garden plant came in so freely, asking for so much space in the beautiful portion of the grounds set apart for exhibits, that the Horticulture Department was obliged to add many more beds to the already large number, and to accommodate many interesting exhibits still further accommodations will have to be afforded. The leading horticultural firms of the country plainly evince by the costliness of their exhibits that they have the greatest faith in the Pan-American Exposition being an unrivaled opportunity for displaying their products.

Delightful and pleasing as will be the grounds and buildings and displays of the Horticultural Department, it is but from thinking. This is sometimes aca part of the lavish and perhaps hitherto unequaled display of floriculture and ornamental gardening which will embellish every part of this wonderful Exposition. WILLIAM SCOTT, Assistant Superintendent of Horticul-

Newspaper men in great numbers will be at the Pan-American Exposition next summer. Many state Editorial Associations and numerous press clubs have arranged for trips to Buf-

FLOWERED WALL PAPERS. Gay and Gigantic Blossoms Now In

Order For Bedrooms. This is the season when walls are redecorated, hangings renewed and general renovation is the work of the hour. The New York Tribune tells that for bedroom wall papers there are most charming designs, and without excep-

tion they are bright to garishness. Wall papers have burst out into giant clover blooms and into great chrysanthemums, and when they are applied to the bedroom walls they should be bounded at the top by the molding, thus leaving a plain tinted frieze the same as the ceiling.

This flowered wall paper does not encourage the use of pictures, and in the case of the country house this is an admirable scheme, as it relieves the necessity of such decoration. The only pictures that appear well at all against the garish floral background are the dark etchings in black frames that are composed either of narrow molding or of black passepartout.

There is also a fancy for having the ceiling covered with floral paper which extends as a frieze down as far as the molding. This effect is novel and at tractive. The side walls, being tinted to blend with the prevailing tone in the ceiling, afford an excellent background for pictures.

An artistic woman, having ideas of her own, recently created a little scheme to do away with a deep cornice in the room, and with excellent effect. Over the cornice were tacked sheets of

cardboard, thus making a beveled surface, a trifle rounded necessarily from ceiling to side, and over this the paperhanger was directed to extend the ceiling paper. The curved effect of the paper extending to the molding was most attractive. "It is a great mistake," said this wo-

man, "to carry out the design of the wall paper into the fabrics of the room furnishing, as in the bedspread and window curtains. If the wall is plain, the counterpane may match the window draperies if desired, but not other-

"The effect of harmony in the blending of shades is what produces that indescribable atmosphere in a room, rather than in the carrying out of the one idea. And the white muslin window hangings will do much to temper the display of color elsewhere."

A Few of the Parasols.

That charming detail, the sunshade, crowns the harmony of a picturesque summer toilet. It weighs down the scale for good or bad in the effect of a



SUMMER PARASOLS.

costume. Vogue sketches, as here shown, a few novelties which give a faint idea of the prevailing assortment the best with a fork, add pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, add pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, add pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper, salt, lender the best with a fork, and pepper the best with a fork, and pep faint idea of the prevailing assortment of parasols. Transparencies will be very much used this year for dressy occasions, and they carry out an ideal of daintiness and airy fragility to perfection. On this order is a parasol of white crepe de chine appliqued with black chantilly lace, on which steel paillettes are sewed by hand. The crepe de chine is cut away under the lace, making a pretty effect when seen either on the top or from underneath.

An elaborate affair of white taffeta, intended for ceremonial occasions, is spangled with golden sequins, and there are three double ruffles of mousseline de soie with hemstitched edges. This makes a singularly fluffy effect when either opened or closed.

Very handsome is a parasol of black silk bolting cloth doubled and ornamented with four rows of lace, and it would be difficult to find anything more attractive than the charming sunshade of white taffeta striped with black sat-

A Good Cleansing Fluid.

The following recipe is highly recommended for its excellence in cleansing fabrics without injuring the texture or "starting" the color, however delicate: Grate two medium sized potatoes into a bowl containing one pint of clean, cold water. Strain carefully through a sieve, allowing the liquid to fall into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water. Let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit jar. Softly rub the soiled fabric or garment with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water, dry carefully in the shade and iron.

Monotony Will Put You to Sleep. Long, deep breathing kept up as long as possible by will power is the most generally recommended remedy for occasional sleeplessness. The main aim in such cases is to keep the mind complished by the strain of keeping the eye fixed on some point in the ceiling or keeping the will fixed on the effort not to move even the smallest muscle. Monotony will put any man to sleep in spite of himself.

A Point In Scrambling Eggs. For scrambling eggs or making an omelet a cooking school teacher says that cream, stock or water is better than milk, as the casein of the milk tends to toughen the albumen of the

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

到一位 The poetry of earth is never dead .- Keats BREAKFAST.

Farina and Cream.
d Smelts. French Fried Potatoes.
Wheat Griddlecakes. Rolls.
Coffee. LUNCHEON. Creamed Fish. Potato Balls. Lettuce, Mayonnaise Dressing. Apple Fritters. Tea.

DINNER. Potato Soup.
Leg of Mutton, Parsley Sauce.
Butter Beans. Hashed Brown Potatoes

LEG OF MUTTON.—Put the mutton into a large pot of briskly boiling water and allow to boil hard for two or three minutes; then pour in a cupful of cold water and set back on the stove where it will simmer gently. Allow 20 minutes to the pound and, if liked very well done, allow an extra 20 minutes; if liked rare, 15 minutes a pound will suffice.

PARSLEY SAUCE—In a goal service.

Spaghetti Milanaise. Strawberry Shortcake. Crackers. Cheese.

Black Coffee.

will suffice.

PARSLEY SAUCE.—In a small saucepan place two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour. Rub together over the fire till all is bubbling and smooth; then add slowly half a pint of cream or milk, an eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Pour some of this sauce over the mutton and stew thickly with more minced parsley.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.



Wise men say nothing in dangerous time

BREAKFAST. BAEARFAST.
Baked Apples with Cream and Sugar.
Fried Cornmeal Mush.
Parsley Omelet. Fried Potatoes.
Flannel Cakes. Rolls.
Cereal Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef Croquettes, Tomato Sauce.
Creamed Potatoes. Sliced Tomatoes.
Strawberries. Cream Drops.
Cocoa Shells.



Vegetable Soup.

Pot Roast. Browned Potate
Stewed Carrots.
Beet and Radish Salad.
Almond Blancmange.
Black Coffee.

ALMOND BLANCMANGE.—One and a quarter ounces of gelatin, one quart of new milk, a little rosewater, a small blade of mace, 12 blanched almonds pounded very fine, a little lemon peel and sugar to taste. First soak the gelatin in the milk for two hours; then simmer all together till dissolved and strain into a mold. Serve cold with a nice boiled custard or whipped cream. CREAM DROPS.—One cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, one table-spoonful of melted butter and a pinch of sait. Beat well together and bake in buttered patty pans in a quick oven.

ALMOND BLANCMANGE.-One and

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

The state of the s Music is the key to the female heart.

BREAKFAST. Baked Apples. Hominy Grits with Cream. Poached Eggs. Lyonnaise Potatoes. Sally Luna. Coffee.

LUNCHEON. Rolls Filled with Creamed Lobster.
Potato Straws. Spaghetti Milanaise.
Chocolate Eclairs.
Tea.

DINNER. Oxtail Soup. Smothered Whitefish with Cucuml Mashed Potatoes. Tomato Artichokes au Gratin. Strawberry Ice. Fingers. Candied Nuts. ARTICHOKES AU GRATIN.-Boil two or

on juice and some cayenne pepper. Falce layer of this in a ramakin pot; then add a little parmesan cheese; add a little more of the artichoke mixture; scatter bread crumbs and cheese over. Bake for ten minutes in a sharp oven and serve very hot. Salsity is excellent prepared in the same way.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

May We find many men ungrateful; we make nore.—Latin Proverb. BREAKFAST.
Rice Toast. Baked Eggs.
Buckwheat Shortcake, Maple Sirup.
Rolla. Coffee.

> LUNCHEON. Steamed Salmon.
> Creamed Peas and Potatoes.
> Apple Pie. Cheese.
> Chocolate. DINNER.

DINNER.
Beit Croquettes, Tomato Sauce.
Baked Corn. Radishes.
Potatoes Delmonico.
Baked Bavarian Cream.
Crackers. Cheese.
Black Coffee.

BUCKWHEAT SHORTCAKE.—Take four cupfuls of good sour milk (tresh buttermilk is the best), add a level teaspoonful of soda (more if the milk is very sour) and a heaping teaspoonful of salt; add sufficient buckwheat flour to make a very stiff batter; pour this into a buttered tin and bake immediately for about 30 minutes. Split, butter and spread with maple sirup. Serve hot.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

Love is the business of the idle and the illeness of the busy.—Bulwer Lytton. Shredded Biscuit, Sugar and Crean Ham Omelet. Stewed Potatoes. Crumpets. Coffee, BREAKFAST.

DINNER,
Clams on the Half Shell.
Consomme with Noodles.
Chicken Fricassee. Jerusalem Artiche
Potato Dice. Spinach with Egg.
Lettuce Salad.
Strawberry Shortcaka. Strawberry Shortcake. Cheese, Crackers. Black Coffee.

SUPPER.
Dutch Salad.
Hot Beef Croquettes.
ake. Brandled Peaches.
olate with Whipped Creat

-THE-ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE.

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A TRICK OF THE TYPES.

The types do play tricks on us, sometimes, and perhaps a figure 5 does look like a figure 8. At any rate, the appropriation for the "Alewife brook purchase," spoken of last week was to have been \$50,000 and not \$80,000, and the Hancock school seniors made \$50 by their entertainment, and not \$80. The error was unintentional.

THE WOMAN WITH A BROOM.

It was "the man with a hoe." Now it is "the woman with a broom." woman with a broom" stands for all the domestic industries, and when one has said this, he has paid the highest tribute to womanhood in her wifely and motherly relationship to the same. To do something is not alone a masculine virtue. That woman who is not a heipmeet in the domestic economy comes from no rib of Adam. It is not a womanly accomplishment to be only able to pet a poodle dog with a blue ribbon round its neck. Any yet we saw in the electric car the other day on our way to Boston a woman with just such a blue ribboned dainty cur in her lap, while her nurse girl unquestionably was at home caring for the baby. Give us the woman with the broom in her hand or a baby in her arms, for as such she represents the industrial and domestic forces of the world. The cipher alone makes no count in the numeration table. It is only the significant figure that has

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION

Aguinaldo's proclamation to his people, urging them to lay down their arms and swear allegiance to the United States government, leaves us in doubt concerning the man to whom we had given a good deal of admiration for his ability and his Jacksonian courage. The question now in mind is not whether or no the Filipinos were right in their defense as they term it, of their inalienable rights. In either case Aguinaldo had de clared himself, over and over again. morally right in the defensive warfare be was waging against the United States government, and he had given his people to understand that on his part there would be no surrender, even in the face of death Now that he has been taken prisoner, he comes out with his recent proclamation, urging his countrymen to become good, loyal citizens of our gov-No, we do not think as much of Aguinaldo as we did, and we believe the whole world would have thought betto a cause so dear to the heart of the Filipinos. His proclamation comes at too late an hour, not for his own personal safety, it is true, but for that honesty and sincerity of purpose which was supposed to have been his in what he termed the defense of the rights of the Philippine Islands.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN? How does it happen, say you, that there are such striking inequalities in the material conditions of men and women. Is it true that there are those born under such a lucky star that they succeed in everything they undertake, while others as frequently fail? How does it come about that some of our Arlington citizens are able to live in swell front houses, to drive expensive equipages and to have besides so many of the luxuries of life, while many a poor man is compelled to live in a more modest residence and to make his distances on foot? These differences are not the result of luck as it is sometimes falsely termed. for it is true beyond question that men and women are for the most part the makers of their own fortunes, or their own misfortunes. Every man, sooner or later, finds his level. It is an incontrovertible law that the more one has of keen, intellectual brain power, however, the more of this world's goods will be be able to secure and appropriate to himself. Men do not go into our Wall streets and State streets expecting that good luck alone is to give them the future of the markets. To double one's capital in any honest, legitimate business there must be business sagacity and that excellent judgment which is able to size up the situation. This whining over the inequalities of our moneyed possessions is a criticism upon ourselves for in accordance with an inflexible law we all get on the average what we earn in one way or another. Our earnings it is true may come in the form of intellectual or material results, but whichever way, we get them. So why longer growl and grumble over the possessions of another? These striking differences to which we allude have always and will always exist. Suppose for a moment that the socialistic idea should prevail and that all moneys and whatever else that represents values should be e ually distributed per capita, what then? The same old inequalities in ownership would exist within a twelvementh. The natural arrangement of material possession is all of labor. We are all getting on the average, what we earn, so why not keep about our work without longer repeating the baby cry of ill luck, and that the neighbor across the way has the larger half of the apple? The law of supply and demand regulates and adjusts itself.

The laws of the material world are as unchangeable as are the laws of the inright as now seen in every department

tellectual and moral world. Certain causes will and must produce certain effects. Let us bring with our frequent complaints some little common sense and a bit of philosophy. We are receiving what is due us, so what does it matter that our neighbor lives in a swell front on the corner?

"I AM AN AMERICAN."

While national love and pride should be possessed by every man, woman and child, yet the question will arise right in face of this fundamental fact, whether or no we, as Americans, are not too much italicizing our nationality. Vice President Roosevelt, in his "strenuous" love for his country, not only says on every public occasion that "I am an American," but that "I am for America, right or wrong." We are all Americans, and it is only fair to suppose that we all love and are loval to this "land of the free and the home of the brave." It will be well for us to keep in mind the fact that God did not create the American and the Englishman and the Irishman as such, but he did create each and all of them men and women. Brothers and sisters are we all, and no dividing line of nationality should divide or destroy the family membership. an" is oftentimes said with so much assumption and arrogance that one might be led to suppose that other nationalities were not to be included in God's count Some of our more zealous Americans are hardly willing to admit that we have an ancestry, but that somehow we, as a people, sprang all booted and spurred from the very sources of life, without progenitors. There are those Americans, oyal it is true, and yet they need to have lots of egotism knocked out of We, as a matter of fact, are not the only people on the face of the earth There is England the mother country, that has been making history for a thousand years, and she really amounts to something-and she is our mother, however cosmopolitan we may have become. And not only this, England is our friend and we are her friend whatever differences there may have existed between the two countries heretofore upon international matters. It is poor policy to so underscore the saying. 'I am an American," that it shall amount to "the chip on the shoulder, now knock it off if you dare." This editorial is suggested to us for the reason that on the ever glorious 19th of April, we heard over and over again that "We are Americans," and that England is not really the mother of the American peo-

Yes, we are all Americans and we love our country first and best of all. But and so it is unsafe to undertake a lone hand. The nations of the earth are mutually dependent one upon the other, and the more fully we, as a people, recogrize this truth, the better will it be for all concerned. Yes, we say again, "we are Americans," but we are Englishmen and Irishmen as well, for first of all we are men and women making up the entire brotherhool of mankind. The better saying is that we are men and wom-

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Whittier must have well understood and appreciated the delightful side of have so haply written of "the barefoot

"Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy with cheek of tan, With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes; With thy red lips, redder.still Kissed by strawberries on the hill.

It is a misfortune that so large a ma_ jority of our boys have such a longing ter of him if he had yielded up his life for city life. The country, God's own will ever find on earth. Brick sidewalks to be heard in loving cadences in the and long rows of tenement houses' can never take the place of the open field and wood. To till the ground is the first divine call given to man. "Go work in my vineyard" is the way it reads. Country life is the promoter of all the virtues, because it is so closely allied to nature. To work in the open field under the genial skies of the summer time, with the birds all in tune, and with bud and flower giving out their sweetest fragrance, is so much of an inspiration that one feels himself re-created. The country affords the only real home-life. Men and women live in the country, while they only stay in the city. Life must be had with its attending accompaniments that one may enjoy living. There has been for the past few years an insane rush to the city. The boy has seen his fortune in the large town, while upon the old farm he imagined there were only penury and want. In most instances, however, it has taken but comparatively a brief while to show him his mistake-so that now there is being evinced the disposition on the part of many of our city people to return to the old camping grounds. Many of the old farms up in New Hampshire, and, indeed, throughout New England, are being taken up again by the very boys who left them years ago. All this is a move in the right direction. The boys in Concord. in our Arlington public schools need to be impressed with the fact that the wide, open country is today calling for wide awake, earnest, educated young men to cultivate the soil. That Arlington pupil in our schools who for a moment supposes that educational training and culture are not required for the fields will find himself most seriously mistaken. Our city public schools and those adjacent thereto should teach the children more of country life. It is the barefoot boy way back from the densely populated town who whistles an accompaniment to the music of the

> Who can be happier than the boys and girls on the farm? Country life is the ideal life. Boys and girls, avoid city life if it be possible. Get out into the country where you will have elbow room and all God's world in which to move and grow. Don't fence yourself in by the narrow limits of the town, while there is

struggles and experiences of his early life. Mr. Riis is today known the world over as the greatest reformer living of what is known as the slums of New York city. Coming to this country when but a mere boy without a penny in as pocket, but with an honest purpose in his heart to make the most of himself, Jacob A. Riis took the first job that presented itself to him after landing in this country. Often without food and shelteress in the great city, and without one friend whom he could approach, still he kept up heart, and so failing as he oftentimes did to secure what he wanted in the line of employment, he never hesitated to take what he could get in any department of honest work. And thus he was to be found in those earlier days, working at one time in a coal mine, and at another time felling the trees of the forest, and at other times working upon the farm, and so on, to whatever his hand could find to do. He was often knocked about and ill treated by those who had not the keen insight to discover the man that was hidden within the boy. Mr. Riis tells his story in a manly and yet in a pathetic way. During all that brave, hand to hand fight that Mr. Riis had in those formative days of his matter life. he never for a moment forgot his home friends across the waters, and especially he did not forget "Elizabeth." the sweet girl whom he afterward married. It is not our purpose to reproduce, even in ingly tells in the Outlook. Our only object is to induce the young people of Arlington to go to Robbins library, and there call for the back numbers of the Outlook and then read the story of this

bravest of boys for themselves. paper work in New York, there came to our office a man of pleasing address who was much interested in the vote of license or no-license to be had within the next few days in the town of Jamaica. friend was Mr. Jacob A. Riis, and never shall we forget the earnestness and charm of his conversation, Mr. Riis has touched life through observation and experience at all points, and so it is that he grapples with it and betters it, because he has touched it. He isn't afraid of soiling his spotless garments by coming in personal contact with sin. He is not shocked at the wrong doer. He meets the brother and sister, however fallen, as a brother and sister. He stands ready to put his arms about the outcast, if he may but save him or her by so doing. Jacob A. Riis is an angel of light in the darkest and wickedest portions of New York city. His mission is to do good, and to this end he cheerfully gives his life. A man of intense magnetism, he is a drawing power. But do you, young man and young woman, read in the Outlook of the brilliant and biessed achievements of this greatest of heroes

ARBOR DAY.

and philanthropists, Jacob A. Riis.

Today is being observed throughout the state of Massachusetts as Arbor day. This annual holiday, set apart as a loving tribute not only to the forests and the groves, but to the grateful shade along the roadside and around our homes, is now observed substantially throughout the country. It was Edward Everett who said that that man has not country life, or otherwise he could not lived in vain who has caused one blade of grass to grow where it would not have grown had it not been for him. And it is equally true that he has not lived in vain who has caused one tree to grow where it would not have grown but for him.

The woods and the groves have been from time immemorial the subject of song and story. "The groves were God's first temples," wherein the "Great Spirit" was always to be found, and in these later days the voice of the living God is everlasting forests. There is no music in all the world that falls so sweetly on the ear as that of the primeval wood. Wherever civilization and a broad culture have found their way, the tree has been and is personified. We all give it the attributes of a living, intelligent being. saiah breaks forth into song in the folowing sweet strain: "For the mountains and the hills shall break forth for you into singing and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands." The early Romans were lovers of the wood. "Tityre, tu palulae recubans sub tegmine fugi, is a loving word spoken by the Latins of the broad-spreading beech. Wordsworth, with what appreciation he sings of the

"The stately homes of England, How beautiful they stand! Amid their tall ancestral trees, O'er all the pleasant land."

And our own Bryant, a devoted worshipper of the forest! "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods," he writes. Bryant's late home at Roslyn, Long Island, where we have lingered many and many a time and with ever-increasing interest, was a poem set in leafy bower and wood. All about it was the charm of Nature in her first estate. Emerson's love of sentiment and poetry caught much of inspiration from the soughing of the pines which his own hand had planted about his own door

And so it has ever been and ever will be with all that intellectual and cultured life that sees nature set in rhythmical measure with all that makes up the beauty and harmony of God's resplendent universe. "Sing," we say with the poet, "of the old oak tree, the monarch of the wood."

Next to May 30, the nation's memorial day, when we strew the graves of our immortal dead with bud and flower, this Arbor day comes with all its wealth of affection and love. Let no boy or girl in Arlington fail to plant today by the roadside, or elsewhere, some tree or shrub, that shall in the years to come protect with its grateful shade, the weary traveller along his way.

"Give me again my hollow tree, A crust of bread and liberty."

SOCIETY GROUPINGS.

Suppose for a moment that the various classes of society life in Arlington, or elsewhere, were to group themselves in

four-in-hand, what think you, sensible men and women would say of such a ridiculous division or classification of soial life? And yet ridiculous as all this may appear, still society life is substantially based upon just such shallow and empty requirements. We is venture that right here in Arlington, a town that is within ready reach of our modern Athens, soc'ety life is made up for the most part of outward surroundings and all hat which constitutes the material. We eadily admit and give welcome to our omes the man who wears the latest cut n dress goods, and most cordially do we receive that woman who is the best gowned. It is everywhere true that what s termed "society life" is based upon the atest fashions and sufficient money to eep up appearances. We once asked Mrs. Cruger, the leader at one time of New York's "four hundred," what was required by New York society life to admit one to membership; and her answer was the same as we have given above. And then she added, we have in the soalled higher social life of the great city, men and women who are only seen an never heard-seen by reason of their upto-date outward appearance, but never heard because they have nothing to say There can, however, be no permanent ocial life, other than that based upon intellectual qualities and attainments It doesn't matter about the coat or the gown, while it does matter that one shall know something and have the power to express that something. Whenever we shall come together as intelligent men and women, not over anxious concerning each other's bank account and not car ing to know of an ancestry way back i the dim past, then will society life have become well grounded. And to make it better, truer and nobler in its purposes, we need to begin right here in Arlington. It is always a comparatively easy matter to right things, provided we begin our reform in some locality other than our own. That pulpit instructor has an easy and safe time of it who applies the moral of his sermon to people outside of his own parish. What we need is the courage to begin at home. There are men and women here in Arlington who are failing to get the most and the best out of life on account of their everlasting anxiety to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of those whom they regard as leaders in our little local social world. Do not forget that the near horizon which shuts down on your view is not the limit of all terrestial things. Let your vision take in that larger world, and then will you come to a higher and truer estimation of your surroundings What we need most of all is good common sense and lots of it. Mind is prefer able to matter and to be is better than to merely seem

"Blue Monday" resolves itself into club life in Boston with our ministers. And this is right. Why shouldn't our clergy men get together more or less frequent ly and enjoy a good story and have a good time generally?

If our Arlington clergymen will make it plain in their pulpit ministrations how one can be a Christian when we have thirty rainy days in a month, they surely will be doing God's service.

Where does it say that the rainbow was placed in the heavens as an assurance that there will be no more flood?

The drought is broken thank God.

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DRIONE, THE SLAVE.

Drione, the slave, reached out her hand in an appealing way, though dar-ing not to ask for a curtailment of the blows which heavily fell on her naked shoulders, and whose purple marks now almost covered the once fair and white flesh. The gesture and the sad look from the tearless eyes of the slave touched the hardened heart of Cassius, and stayed the uplifted hand; and with an angry exclamation at the interruption of a hitherto delightful task. flung the whipping rod from him; and as it fell upon the marble floor, the copper ends clattered with a disagreeable sound that sent shudders through the

sound that sent shudders through the slave who was obliged to stand by and hold the dish of rough salt for rubbing on the sores of the suffering one. Cassius was a hard master, and upon the slightest pretext whipped the offend ing slave in an unmerciful manner. No mercy was spared in even the case of Drione, the favorite slave girl, who made the sad mistake of substituting her master's visiting sandals when he wanted those with gold bands, which he wore on state occasions in the forum. Cassius was feeling ugly today, as the copie's vote was divided between him and Darius the younger.

A lictor passed by the house, and pro-

claimed the meeting together of the citizens in the forum when the sun had passed the meridian three hours by the dial. This proclamation excited the anger of Cassius still more; to think that Darius, the merchant's son, should dare to have his name proclaimed with his own, a captain of the guards, whose name was linked with great battles fought and won to the honor and glory of Rome. Glancing around to see what he could vent his spite on, he spied the trembling slave who held the dish of salt, and with an oath proclaimed, "Begone, or, by Jove, I'll brand thee on the brow with three kappas." The slave vanished, and Cassius sat down to medtate on political matters. He had ways loved Darius Magnus, the fat his opponent for office of practor, and had cherished many good thoughts and deeds for the son; but after his friend had died, the son had suddenly turned

against his former benefactor.
"Ah! I have it," he exclaimed to him-! I have it," he exclaimed to !! 'tis the doings of Serapis, enemy My slaves have seen him in his company thrice since the battle of Lepano, and, by the gods, I doubt no the youth has been influenced." Risin the youth has been influenced." Rising with a smile on his lips, and inner thoughts of revenge, he hastened through the peristyle, and followed the assembling Romans to the forum.

The turbulent crowd of citizens, soldiers and slaves, were soon quieted, when the venerable Xelophone rose to

He cast his glance over the seething crowd in a manner denoting superior authority, and turning to his brother senators, began in a calm way to exsenators, began in a calm way to ex-pound the merits and virtues of the con-

After he had finished, there was loud shouting, and cries for speeches from the candidates; but above the din, was "We want Darius." We heard the cry, "We want Darius. We want Darius." It did not take long for the mob to re-echo the strain, and Cassius' heart sank while he stood listening to it. Darius was pushed to the front by his friends, and held up his hand for

"I wish," he began in a hesitating way, to thank the people for their choice, and also wish to express my thanks to the triend of my father." With this, he friend of my father." With this, he beckoned to Cassius, who came forward in a dazed manner, and stood at the foot of the chosen practor. Seizing the staff emblematical of the office from the slave who held it, Darius passed it to Cassius.

who held it, Darius passed it to Cassius, and grasping his hand, raised to the platform upon which he stood.

Turning to the people, he exclaimed, in a clear, loud voice, "Behold your praeter; respect him and obey him, for he has faithfully served Rome, and now gets his just reward." He turned to Cassius who was so dumfounded to think sus, who was so dumfounded to think things had taken such a turn, that he could only look and gasp as one surprise followed another. Darius looked atn a moment to note how he took it all, embraced him, and without another word the supply and was soon lost in the eaped down, and was soon lost in the

crowd.

It did not take the assembly long to understand the turn of affairs, and with a mighty shout, they called for a speech.

Cassius smiled: he had braved many a conflict, and suffered two defeats, and he knew how to understand the empty honor of glory, which today praises, and tomorrow forgets the old hero for the new one. Roman citizens," he began.

know me as a warrior, and while I can lead troops through perils on to victory, I cannot with credit to myself and is-I cannot with credit to myself and is-teners such as Rome presents make a speech. I will simply say that I still be-lieve in the motto. 'Senatus Populus Que Romanus' and will extend it as far as I can with force of arms." With a gesdown from the platform, and amid the shouts of the audience, and the praises of his friends, made his way to the temperature of the shouts of the sudience, and the praises of his friends, made his way to the temperature of the state of the

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Massachusetts Ave,

Shotts of the addrence, and the plauses, and his way to the temple to offer a sacrifice to the gods, and thence he wended his way homeward, with a lighter heart than he had left it. He threw himself on the couch, and meditated over the day's fortune. The with my slaves, and I am going to iet them feast on my account, and I will provide two lambs for sacrifice. The gods have been good to me, and have given me my heart's desire in wealth and office, and now I shall truly prove myself a great man, so that my name shall be recorded in the hall of fame with Marcus Aurelius and others of note. But alas! my days are numbered, for my death was predicted when I should have been raised to and held praetorship for two terms. Curse the astrologer who for two terms. Curse the astrologer who read my horoscope! I'll put him in the dungeon below the temple if I can ever catch him."

This was considered the worst impris-

onment anyone could bear, as one was always an outcast after having been there. It was usually inflicted on those who desecrated the temples, or were thought to have won the displeasure of the gods.

He clapped his hands three times and

the gods.

He clapped his hands three times and a slave appeared.

"Assemble the slaves, I wish to speak to them," commanded Cassius.

With fear and trembling they gathered before him, many humbling themselves so that their foreheads touched the marble floor, Others only bowed their heads but durst not look up for fear of displeasing their lord and master. The timid ones, the women, wept freely, for they expected to be flogged one and all for some reason or other for which they were blameless.

"Slaves," he began, "the oracles have predicted that when I shall have attained the office of practor I shall end my days, and I think that the time is not far distant. I propose to give you all your freedom;" and he held up his hands to stience the murmurs of applause, "but not until I am laid to rest with my fathers."

"I have no wife nor kin, and I propose to make amends for my harshness to you by dividing up my property among you. It is not great, as I cared not for the gathering the spoils of war, and the fame I sought for has come to pass. Tonight you may all feast and enjoy yourselves, and tomorrow the scribe will come to write my will and commands, and lay them in the senate house, until Pluto, the god of death, calls me. Now go and leave me in peace."

The delighted slaves gathered around

reace."

The delighted slaves gathered around and kissed the hem of his garment.

Darius came to Cassius the following day at the earnest request of the latter, and entering, bowed and said, "Peace be with you."

"What new word is this?" exclaimed Cassius.

"What new word is this?" exclaimed Cassius.
"I learned it from Demosides, who lately joined the new sect."
"Tis well, but I know not the reason of your kindness to me of late. How much is your price?"
"I desire not your gold, Cassius, I have enough, and I want to repay you for your kindness to my father and myself, and thereby prove my gratitude; forgive the past and let us be friends."
They embraced as brothers, and the tears fell from the eyes of Cassius,

'hard hearted" as he was often called by the soldiers, and he said, "Truly there is one good man in Rome." A thought struck him, and he held Da-

rius out at arm's length and looked at him. Tell me. You have not joined the

Christians, the despised Jews, have "No," smilingly answered Darius, "but I have learned much good from their gentle acts, and patient lives. I have watched them these many months, and

have learned humility, though I join "I have in mind to give unto thee a favorite slave, one fair to behold, and whom I took as hostage from the Greeks"

He clapped his hands, and commanded Drione to be brought before him. She appeared, and was so sad and beautiful that Darius was struck with admiration.

admiration.

"What thinkest thou? Is she not good enough for thee, or wouldst thou have another?" asked Cassius, who was unable to descry the inner thoughts of his guest, "She is truly beautiful to behold, and

"She is truly beautiful to behold, and strongly reminds me fair maiden I saw in Athens when I went with father on a trading tour."

Drione raised her dark, sad eyes to the speaker, and immediately let them drop, while the rich red color suffused the pale cheeks, and made her appear as beautiful as a goddess.

"By Zeus! 'tis she, and methinks she recognizes me," exclaimed the delighted Darius as he took a step forward to examine her more closely.

He grasped the garment she wore: "tell me, art thou not the fair Miome, the daughter of the merchant Clemotis, with whom my father and I dined before Hanwitch."

whom my father and I dined before Hannibal was slain?

The slave looked up and slowly turned her eyes toward her master with a quesher eyes toward her master with a questioning look.
"Yes, Drione, you may answer him," answered Cassius.
She was thoughtfully silent for a mo-

ment, and then raising her full, dark eyes and looking Darius in the face, bement. gan.
"Darius, I recognized you long ago when I first came to Rome, and

always looked with expectancy for your visits, hoping that some day you might recognize me and obtain my release."
"Why did you assume so much?" gruffly exclaimed Cassius.

"He promised father that if he could ever repay his gratitude he would do it," blushingly replied the maid.
"I did, and my opportunity has come.
Cassius, I must buy her freedom, though

Cassius, I must buy her freedom, though I pledge my property to do it."
"Well spoken, young man, but I had promised to give her to you, and she is yours, and as I am still indebted to you, remember that you can always count on Cassius as a friend."

It did not take long to record her as a freedowman, and after the angintment.

a freedwoman, and after the anointment and the sacrifice at the temple, she be-came the wife of Darius. Her father had taken her with the caravan, and while en route, they were waylaid and robbed by bandits, and her father slain.

They, in turn, were defeated by a troop of Roman soldiers under the command of Cassius. To save her from the rav-ages of his men, he made her his slave. and though a hard master often, treated

her very kindly.

The well springs of kindness so long frozen in him were thawed out by the unexampled generosity of Darlus, and he lived to see Cassius minor, who became afterward so great a factor in Roman history. He had the kindness of his all with whom he came in contact. And thus two more generous men. forgotten in the great flood of wickedness lived in Rome's prosperity.

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LEXINGTON ENTERPRISE.

Saturday, April 27, 1901.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 8.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE BY H. V. Smith, Lexington. L. A. Austin, P. O., East Lexington. W. L. Burrill, P. O., North Lexington.

Publishers' Notice.

Until May 11 subscriptions to the Enterprise will be received at 50 cents per year. It is seldom you get an 8-page, up-to-date local paper for that price The Enterprise ought to be a regular visitor at every house in Lexington, Subscribe through your newsdealer or send your 50 cents direct to the Enterprise, Lexington, Mass.

NO SARCASM HERE.

The following letter explains itself. As the sentiments expressed in it have come to the ears of the management from another source, since the last issue of the Enterprise, the letter is printed in full

Enterprise, the letter is printed in full.

"Editor Enterprise—Did you mean to be sarcastic, in last week's paper, when you said that the Arlington people 'would see that he takes in Lexington green,' referring to the intended visit of President McKinley to this vicinity during the coming summer?

"It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that Lexington is perfectly able to show its green to the president should he come here. And I am not authorized to speak for Concord, but it seems to me that they, too, will be fully prepared to show the bridge and other points of interest in their town, though your editorial says that the Arlington citizens are going to take the presdent up to Concord and act as his escort there.

"I have one question to ask and that

take the president up to Concord and take the president up to Concord and take as his escort there.

"I have one question to ask, and that is this: Just what did you mean when you said, 'Possibly the president may learn something from Arlington, Lexington and Concord that he can apply to the government of the Filipinos?"

"Patriot.

"Lexington, April 25."

The Enterprise is very glad to print this letter from Patriot and to answer his question. In the first place, we want to say that we did not mean to be sarcastic. nor were we, when we wrote the lines to which Patriot has taken exception. If he will cast the thread of his memory back a few weeks he will recollect that at a meeting in Cary hall, where a large throng of citizens were gathered, John F. Hutchinson called for an expression of opinion in regard to inviting President McKinley to visit Lexington. Not a voice was heard in support of the project. If that does not mean to Mr. Patriot that Lexington is not willing to entertain the president, pray tell us what

It seems to us that "Patriot" is just waking up to the situation. Why didn't he stand on his feet at the meeting just spoken of and speak in favor of inviting the president to Lexington, and not wait till another town offers to do the honors

As for Patriot's nut, which he wishes cracked, we wish to show that we have the necessary cracker at hand. The paragraph meant just what it said. As a further explanation, if one is needed, let us quote the words of one of our Republican friends, recently. He said:

"As I understand it, the administra-tion intends to give to the inhabitants of the Philippines just the same sort of freedom which is enjoyed by the resi-dents of Lexington and Concord. Of course they cannot expect to jump from harbarity to statehood in a minute. It is obvious that since Wyoming. Utan, Idaho and other states had to wait many years before helps admitted to full memyears before being admitted to full mem-bership in this union. Porto Rico and the Philippines cannot expect to come in at a bound."

Do we hear Mr. Patriot say, "The president has been in public life long enough to know his business, without coming to Lexington and Concord to learn"? No man has ever reached the point where he could not gain something by study or ob

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LEXINGTON LOCALS

An important sale is that of the handsome estate of the late Prof. H. E. Holt on Bedford street, Lexington, 'Ihe location is, one of the finest spots in the historic town, and there are some 20 acres of land. The buildings are commodious and stand upon a gentle eminence facing the town, being set back from the street, thus giving the estate considerable prominence. The purchaser was Dr. Hitchcock, of Malden, who has bought for occupancy and will make extensive improvements. The total assessed value is \$12.000, but the price paid was far in excess of this figure. Edward T. Harrington & Co. were the brokers.

The senior Lend-a-Hand club will hold its annual May festival in the hall of the Old Belfry clubhouse, May 4.

The Baptist church corporation has voted to accept the resignation of Rev. J. H. Cox as pastor, to take effect July list, at the end of the pastoral year.

Mrs. Mary F. Jones of Northboro, has teen the guest of Mrs. Merrill Bennett, of East Lexington.

Dr. W. O. Perkins, who is now in Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, expects to return to Lexington sometime during the coming summer.

coming summer.
Capt. A. A. Sherman has failed in his effort to secure the appointment of appraiser of the port of Boston. Assistant Appraiser A. W. Brown, of Chelsea, was Appraiser A. W. Brown, of chelsea, was

praiser of the bulk of Chelsea, was appointed, Thursday, he being one of the three candidates. The position of assistant appraiser, therefore, becomes vacant and Capt. Sherman may secure that Postmaster Saville has improved the

Postmaster Saville has improved the arrangements of the postoffice by cutting a door through on the side of the office toward the railroad station. Patrons of the office can now enter by that door on coming from their train and pass out the front door, while persons going to a train can enter the front door and pass out to the station. This arrangement will relieve the crowded condition of the office at certain times of the day.

The board of assessors, Messrs, C. G. Kauffmann, Everett S. Locke and George H. Cutter, have issued their annual notice, calling on all citizens to make re-

H. Cutter, have issued their annual notice, calling on all citizens to make returns of their property before June 1st.

Mrs. Georgiana Frye Cheney will begin her work as organist and director of the Unitarian church, Medford, Sunday, May 5. She has just resigned her position at the Hancock church, Mrs. Cheney was formerly organist of Prigrim Congregational church, Cambridge, She is an artist of high about Y. She will give a recital at her new church in Medford, about the middle of May.

The selectmen will be in their room at the town hall, Monday afternoon, from 3 to 6, for the purpose of granting a warrant for the special town meeting, Monday May 20. It is not anticipated that there will be many articles of business beside the election of a selectman for three years.

there will be many articles of business beside the election of a selectman for three years.

The selectmen have given the contract for street watering in Lexington to E. W. Glass, his bid of \$0.29 per hour being the lowest received. For the East Lexington district, there were two bids of \$0.37½ from James H. Frizelle and James P. Daley, and the selectmen have not yet awarded the contract.

Alice M. Johnson, the H-year-old daughter of F. W. Johnson, died last week Friday at her home on Adams street. She was born in Arlington. Her father lived there for many years. The tuneral was held Sunday and the remains were taken to Arlington for burial. Lawrence Gaffney and Miss Maggie Donovan were married last week Wednesday by Rev. Fr. William J. Fennessey. The bride is the daughter of Dennis Donovan and both are residents of Lexington.

The Sulloway property on Bloomfield

The Sulloway property on Bloomfield The Sulloway property on Bloomfield street has been sold and has passed into the hands of John Shepard, of Boston, a member of the firm of Shepard, Norwell & Co. The property is assessed for \$4500. It is understood that the new owner will improve the estate for the purpose of selling it again.

Almost perfect order prevailed in Lexington, Patriot's day. Although there was a large crowd in town all day, not a single case of theft was reported. Two arrests for drunkenness, both at East Lexington, constituted the criminal record for the day.

Lexington, constituted the criminal record for the day.

The registrars of voters are arranging for two sessions. One will be held at town hall, Saturday, May 11, from 12 m, to 10 p.m., the other at Village hall, East Lexington, to prepare for the special town meeting, May 20.

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East Lexington.

The Adams Chemical and Hose company held a supper in Village hall thursday evening, about 25 being present. The members of the company and the substitutes, the board of engineers of ent. The members of the company and the substitutes, the board of engineers of the town and a representation from the selectmen, were present. Caterer Hardy, of Ariington, furnished the supper. It was followed by speeches from Chairman Edwin S. Spaulding, of the board of sciectmen, Former belectman George W. Sampson, C. G. Kauftmann, James H. Frizelle, John F. Hutchinson, and Capt. Foster. The evening s program concluded with a graphophone concert, furnished by J. H. Phillips. Others present were Chief Engineer J. B. Nourse, First Assistant P. J. Dacey, Second Assistant H. H. Tyler, and the following from the company: Foreman B. J. Harrington, Driver W. J. Harrington, Messrs. Otts Harrington, R. E. Cosgrove, J. H. Wright, G. A. Spencer, F. J. Spencer, E. J. Spencer, H. M. Torry, Norman J. H. Phillips, and the two substitutes, Messrs. Byron Russell and A. T. Gosson, Miss Blake, of Arlington Heights, was riding with a companion on Massachusetts avenue. riding with a companion on Massachusetts avenue, Wednesday morning, when the horse took fright and ran away. The Meadowbrook wagon, in which they were driving, was somewhat damaged, but the occupants were uninjured.

the occupants were uninjured.

The registrars of voters will be in session in Village hall. Tuesday evening.

May 7, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid society, which is connected with the Baptist church held an entertainment in Emerson hall, Thursday evening. After the program had been completed refreshments were served.

served.
The L. M. C. club met Thursday even ing at the home of Mrs. M. A. Pero, of Massachusetts avenue. About 20 wer present. Whist furnished the principal present. Whist furnished the principal amusement of the evening. The prizes were won by Messrs, George accomplished and George W. Avery, both of Cambridge, and the ladies' prizes by Mrs. Bliss, of Malden, and Mrs. Frank Fogg, of Cambridge. Several members of the club contributed musical numbers. A luncheon was served and a general good time was enjoyed by all who were present. The house was prettily decorated with plants and with the national colors. The annual meeting of the Friday club The annual meeting of the Friday club was held yesterday afternoon in Foller

Follen church tomorrow morning on 'Working on Long Lines." In the even "Working on Long Lines." In the evening, at the meeting of the young people's class, the subject will be: "The Brotherhood of Man." This class was started last Sunday evening, under the most auspictous conditions. The attendance was extremely large notwithstanding the rain, and the work of the class bids fair to be of great value to the young people of the church.

Messrs. Wright and Kauffmann went to Lyan. Wednesday evening to assist the orchestra of post 36, of Arlington, at the rally of the Sons of Veterans.

The adjourned parish meeting of the

the rally of the Sons of Veterans. The adjourned parish meeting of the Follen church was begun Wednesday evening. The matters pertaining to the applications for choir, organist and sexton were taken up and disposed of leaving only the article concerning the engaging of a pastor and the fixing of his salary. Rev. L. D. Cochrane will be re-engaged for another year, without doubt.

The Follen Lend-a-Hand held a "pie

The Follen Lend-a-Hand held a "pie social," Tuesday evening. An admission fee was charged the gentlemen, but the ladies were admitted on presentation of a pie. The pies were then sold and coca, in addition. Two pies remained, after the sale ceased, and these were auctioned. A bit of friendly rivalry came out when two of the gentlemen ran the bidding on a pie up to 50 cents. The program ended with an entertainment. There was a piano duet by Misses Locke and Lawrence; piano solo, by Misse Corinne Locke; clarionet and cornet due Messrs. J. H. Wright and Timothy Flynn: piano duet,ses Lillie and Fearl Wright; clarionet solo, Mr. Wright. The last number on the evening s program was a talk on "Nature," by Wilson Fay. The Follen Lend-a-Hand held a

Fay.

isaac Palmer is the proprietor of a new hav and grain establishment just above the Follen church.

North Lexington.

Lexington newspaper readers have paid Lexington newspaper readers have paid particular attention to the recent reports from the Philippines, the capture of Aguinaldo, etc., because of the fact that a Lexington boy has been closely connected with the incidents, being now on the Vicksburg. This gentleman is Charles H. Burrill, son of William L. Charles H. Burril, son of Burrill, the postmaster at North Lexing-ton. Mr. Burrill is a bright young man who has been in the navy only a few years, but whose ability has secured im constant advancement.

years, but whose ability has secured him constant advancement.

He spent his boyhood days here in Lexington, moving here when only five years old, with his parents, he having been born in Boston. He attended the public schools and graduated from the grammar school about ten years ago. After his graduation, he turned his mind toward machinery, and entering the Grant machine shop learned his trade there. After a term of five years, he went to work at the Blake Pump works in Cambridge, and later transferred himself to the Roberts Iron works in the same city and to shops in Boston. His first taste of ship work was received at Newport News, where he worked in the engineering department, in the shipyard. He was at work on war vessels here, when he received a telegram, calling him to New York. There he met the transport Meade and was made fourth engineer on the vessel.

Subsequently he advanced to the position of first engineer. After the close of

Subsequently he advanced to the posi-Subsequently he advanced to the position of first engineer. After the close of the Spanish war. Mr. Burrill left the Meade and took his examinations for the navy. Then he became a first class machinist. He was assigned to the battleship Massachusetts, in May, 1899. His ability was not long hidden, for six months after entering the ship he was promoted to the position of chief machinist.

months after entering the ship he was promoted to the position of chief machinist.

When the Vicksburg was being fitted out for service in China, Mr. Burrill was assigned to her. She left Newport News, November 8, last, but on the way to the east, the orders were changed and she proceeded to Manila. The ship reached that point in season to take Gen. Funston and his party up the coast, and to bring Aguinaldo back with them.

Mr. Burrill is now "acting warrant machinist," and is the chief petty officer on the boat. A part of his duty was to have charge of the steam launch when it went ashore. As it was this launch which took the Filipino chief aboard the Vicksburg. Mr. and Mrs. Burrill are expecting an interesting letter from their son. Enterprise readers may feel sure that they will receive the news at the same time, for a part, if not all of the letter will be published in the paper.

Mr. Burrill is under 25 years of age. He can be pardoned if he feels proud of his record, for every step of advancement which he has made has been on his merits alone. Not a particle of political influence has been used to advance him.

BOSTON MUSEUM.

BOSTON MUSEUM.

The opportunity for a Boston Italian girl of 20 years and most remarkable accomplishments to shine in a comic opera or musical extravaganza role has come sooner than ever her most sanguline friends had anticipated. Elvira Leveroni has been engaged for the part of Little Red Riding Hood in the grand revival of the extravaganza of the same name at the Boston Museum, commencing Monday, May 13. This young woman is a welcome vocalist at the most exclusive social functions of the Back Bay. She combines the rare charm of a voice of grand opera promise with the vivacity and chic of a French chanson singer. Boston critics describe her as more pleasing than nine out of ten of the leading comic opera southertees on the American stage. The engagements of Elvira Leveroni for Little Red Riding Hood; Sager Midgley, for Simple Simon; Gertie Carlisle, for Ittle Miss Muffit; Clara Barteaux, for the fairy queen, are all that have been made public thus far.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Its Origin and Early History in America-Maryland and Massachusetts the Pioneer Jurisdictions of the

At this time, when Odd Fellows' ouges inroughout the country are cele-orating the 82d anniversary of Odd Fel-owship, a few facts concerning the origin of Odd Fellowship, its introduction into this country, and its subsequent growth, will no doubt prove both timely and interesting, not only to members of the order, but also to the many friends of the same. The story of the first lodges in Massachusetts and Maryland makes nteresting reading, and the controversy between the two jurisdictions concern-ing the actual dates of the first lodges

ing the actual dates of the first lodges are particularly so. The facts here given are taken from the "History and Literature of Odd Fellowship." published by the Fraternity Publishing company in 1897. This is the latest history of Odd Fellowship published, and was written by a board of editors, of whom Henry Leonard Stillson, past grand master, past grand representative of Vermont, was editor-inchief. The history was copyrighted in 1897 by Lee Claffin Harcall. "The origin of fine Order of Odd Fellows is implicated in much doubt, and surrounded with considerable obscurity.

urrounded with considerable obscurity As a Friendly society, whatever exis-ence it may have had in the eighteenth entury was not of sufficient interest to claim any favorable public notice of its operations. In the nineteenth century it assumed a more important character, eading to much inquiry and speculation s to its origin and early reputation o original records are known to no original records are known to have been kept, its early history is mere con-jecture at best. All we really know of it, in this connection, is limited to the last decade of the eighteenth and the first two decades of the nineteenth cenfirst two decades of the nineteenth century. James Spry, in his History of Odd Fellowship, said: 'When I was first admitted a member, in the year 1840, a very old man by the name of Morris informed me that he had been a member twenty-five years; that his father and grandfather belonged to a lodge of Ansient Odd Fellows which mot ta house. cient Odd Fellows, which met at a house in Tooley street, Bermondsey, under dis-pensation bearing date of 1760.'

pensation bearing date of 1780."
In October, 1835, Representative Ridgely, of Maryland, submitted, at the session of the grand lodge of the United States, the following: 'Resolved, that the committee on correspondence of this grand lodge be directed to address a congratulatory letter to our brethren in Great Britain upon the state of the or-Great Britain upon the state of the or-der in that country . . . and solicit from them a detailed historical account of the origin, rise and progress of the

order.'
The following is a part of a copy of their history of the Order of Odd Fellows: 'The origin of the order is of antique date. It was first established by the Roman soldiers, in camp. after the the Roman soldiers, in camp. after the Order of the Israelites during the reign of Nero, the Roman emperor, in the year of grace, 55, at which time they were called Fellow-citizens. The name Odd Fellows was given to this order of men in the year 79, by Thus Caesar, from the singularity of their notions, and from their knowing each other by night as well as by day; and for their fidelity to him as well as to their country, he not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, but, at the same time, as fidelity to him as well as to their country, he not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, but, at the same time, as a pledge of his friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraved on a plate of gold, having the following emblems: The royal arch of Titus, the ark of the covenant, the golden candlesticks, and table weighing a great talent, the sun for the noble grand, the moon and stars for the vice-grand, the lamb for the secretary, the lion for the guardian, the dove for the warden, and the emblems of mortality for the grand masblems of mortality for the grand mas-

ter.'
(This sketch was followed by a further statement of the spread of the order, but evidently did not inspire much confi-dence in the American contingent, as the historian says: That this story is a myth is apparent upon its face. How mstorian says: That this story is a myth is apparent upon its face. How sensible and educated men could be led away from the truth by such vague, idle and nonsensical speculations is greatly to be wondered, and, for the reputation of the order, deeply deplored.

reputation of the order, deeply deplored.")

The Manchester Unity was only one of the many Orders of Odd Fellows that existed in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Each was independent of all others, Among these may be named: The Imperial Odd Fellows, Nottingham; Ancient Noble Odd Fellows, Bolton; Grand United Odd Fellows, Sheffield: Economical Odd Fellows. Sheffield; Economical Odd Fel-Leeds; National Odd Fellows, Sal-London Unity Odd Fellows; and others in more obscure localities.

In 1813 a convention of the past and present officers of all lodges in interest, in Manchester and the outlying districts, was held. After due consideration, an agreement to form an organization of the lodges, under the title of The Manthe lodges, under the title of 'The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' was adopted. January 21, 1814, a formal organization was accomplished, and measures were taken to secure the co-operation of all in a complete structure. At the annual session in 1816, the white, the royal blue and the

in 1816, the white, the royal blue and the scarlet degrees were adopted.

In 1820 Waterloo lodge was opened in Monmouth, as the pioneer of the order in Wales. The order was not introduced into Scotland at a very early date of its existence, the first dispensation being granted in April, 1837, to Thistle hodge in Aberdeen.

The grand lodge of Maryland (which

The grand lodge of Maryland (which state is the birthplace, and still continues to be the home of Odd Fellowship ues to be the home of Odd Fellowship in America.) was organized February 7, 1821, with Thomas Wildey as its grand master. Washington lodge, No. 1, the first lodge in Maryland, was organized April 26, 1819, in the city of Baltimore, with Thomas Wildey as noble grand. Franklin lodge, No. 2, was organized a year later in the same city. The grand lodge formed in 1821 was called "The Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States of America, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." Thomas Wildey was its first grand master, serving faithfully for more than twelve years, resigning his office (then as grand sire) September 3, 1833, to his successor, James Gettys, of the District of Colum-James Gettys, of the District of Colum-

During the year 1823, the grand lodge enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the order 'pitch its tents' in the great juris-dictions of Massachusetts, New York

order 'pitch its tents' in the great jurisdictions of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In 1840, the regalia of the order was declared to be a white apron only for initiates; a white apron and a white collar for each of the five degrees—distinguishing the first degree by the white collar, the second by a pink trimming on the collar, the third by blue, the fourth, green, and the fifth by scarlet. The deliberations of the grand lodge at the session in 1842, over the Manchester Unity problem, were painfully prolonged and, altogether, occupied much time. A committee of two. James L. Ridgely and I. D. Williamson, called a 'foreign mission,' visited England in the spring of 1842, and were met by a special committee from the grand annual movable committee in Wigan. The visit resulted in widening the breach (then existing between American and English Odd Fellows) and the return of the 'foreign mission,' regretting the necessity of making the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the two hemispheres, separate and distinct communities.

ing the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the two hemispheres, separate and distinct communities.

The grand lodge of the United States, on Friday, September 23, 1812, adopted this resolution: "That this grand lodge has been constrained to disso've the tles which have heretofore connected the order in America with the Manchester Unity in Great Britain."

The grand lodge of the United States, dissociated from the Manchester Unity, early took measures to provide a distinctively American ritual. Should any reader be favored with an opportunity

to examine the early and later rituals, the term 'distinctive' will become im-mediately suggestive of Grand Repre-sentative Grant's well-chosen words in commendation of this book, in which the commendation of this book, in which the original five degrees have been reduced and 'concentrated into three'—the present subordinate lodge work of Odd Fellowship. At the close of 1842, there were 265 lodges, with 24,100 members.

In 1850, the initial step was taken which finally resulted in founding the

which finally resulted in founding the degree of Rebekah.
At the session in September, 1861, Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey was present for the last time. One month later, in the 80th year of his age, the old and well loved veteran of the order passed away."

At the last session of the sovereign grand lodge there were 11.969 subordi-nate lodges, with 893,050 members; 2660 encampment lodges, with 130,067 memencampment lodges, with 130,067 members; and 5347 Rebekah lodges, with 326,993 members. The amount of relief reported paid to Dec. 31, 1899, was \$84.545.560.02. The American order has been carried into many foreign countries, including Sweden Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, France, Japan, Cuba Argentica, Beaubile Australagia. Cuba, Argentine Republic, Australasia. ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MASSACHU-SETTS. "The jurisdiction of Maryland has been acknowledged as the parent of American Odd Fellowship. That juris-

American Odd Fellowship. That jurisdiction, however, cannot claim the honor of the first lodge of Odd Fellows in this country, for New York antedates her by 13 years, and students of the Order now believe that Massachusetts also antedates Maryland, It is a coincidence that the order was introduced. also antedates Maryland. It is a coincidence that the order was introduced into Maryland and Massachusetts at about the same time, 1818 or 1819, by Englishmen who emigrated to this country in 1817. Whether Massachusetts can claim seniority over Maryland is a mooted question, but from the best evidence obtainable, we are of that opinion. "Thomas Wildey left England in 1817, landing in Baltimore, James B. Barnes also left England in 1817, landing in New York, but immediately proceeded to Boston, subsequently obtaining employ-Boston, subsequently obtaining employment in a glass factory in East Cambridge. Both were prominent Odd Fellows in the old country, both past grands. Landing in the United States without the knowledge of the existence each other, each went about the task of introducing the order into his adopted

'Massachusetts lodge. No. 1, dates from

"Massachusetts lodge, No, 1, dates from March 20, 1820, at which time it adopted a code of by-laws, and commenced to keep records, but ft is an established fact that the brethren for a long time prior to that date held informal meetings. The lodge was self-instituted, and had as much of an existence in 1819 as it had after March, 1820, Washington lodge, No. 1, of Baltimore, Marvian was also self instituted on the 26th of April, 1819, Had the two men, Wildey and Barnes, exchanged places, Massachusetts would have been the acknowledged parent of American Odd Fellowship. The character of the two men decided the question. Wildey exhibited pluck and perseverance, while Barnes was more conservative. Wildey expended his money and time to perpetuate the order in ey and time to perpetuate the order in Maryland and elsewhere, while Barnes became disgusted with the order in Massachusetts, with its petty pealousies

Massachusetts, with its petty pealousies, giving his time to his employment in East Cambridge.

"James Barnes, the 'father' of Odd Fellowship in Massachusetts, came to Boston in 1817. He immediately beg to make diligent inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any Odd Fellows residing in Boston. His effects were unsuccessful until the autumn of 1818, when he ascertained that one Wilson, the town crier, was an English Odd Fellow. Wilson also kept an ale house, to which he invited Barnes, agreeing to introduce to him three or four English Odd Fellows. The evening of the day upon which Barnes made this important discovery found him at 23 Cornhill. Wilson's ale-house. Here he made the acquaintance of Jacob Myers, Cornhill, Wilson's ale-house, Here he made the acquaintance of Jacob Myers, who was of Jewish parentage, Thomas Kennedy, an Irishman, and H. Fregere, a Frenchman, all foreigners, and all English Odd Fellows. These three, together with Wilson and Barnes, made the number necessary to open a

five, the number necessary to open a lodge.

"This meeting at Wilson's ale-house took place in the autumn of 1818, where they talked over the question of forming a lodge. These brethren nact together frequently during the year 1819, but unfortunately no dates are given.

"Ridgely in his 'History of American Gdd Fellowship' said, referring to the introduction of the order into Baltimore in 1818: 'He (Wildey) made the acquaintance of John Welch, a house and ship painter, an Englishman, who had preceded him to this country. These two were naturally much together as fellow were naturally much together as fellow.

ceded him to this country. These two were naturally much together as fellow countrymen. A year had cemented their intimacy when a new feature was added to it. They discovered that each of them had been an Odd Fellow, and the mutual surprise was quite agreeable.'

"From this we are led to infer that it was some time in 1819 before wildey had found the first member toward forming his lodge, while Barnes, with his requisite five, were meeting at Wilson's alehouse in the autumn of 1818. To our mind this fact clearly demonstrates the seniority of Massachusetts Odd Fellowseniority of Massachusetts Odd Fellow

seniority of Massachusetts Odd Fellowship.

"Previous to 1820, the Boston brethren had made the acquaintance of James B. Eaton, to whom the Initiatory ceremony had been communicated, and by whom they were invited to formally open a lodge of Odd Fellows at his residence on Federal street; and thus was usnered into existence, on the 20th of March, 1820, Massachusetts lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. James Barnes was elected noble granu in Fregere, vice grand; Jacob Myers, warden; and Thomas Kennedy, secretary.

"From the rapidly increasing membership of the lodge, they were obliged to move from place to place in consequence of inadequate accommodations. On Feb. 14, 1823, it was voted to remove to the old Masonic hall, near the head of Ann street, (afterward designated as Market square). Feb. 22, 1823, this old Masonic hall was dedicated to the purposes of Odd Fellowship, in ancient form. This was the first hall dedicated to Odd Fellowship in the United States.

"The little band of Odd Fellows struggled against many adversities. But little was known as to its true character outside of the immediate membership, Strong prejudices existed in the community against secret societies. The aid of the pulpit and the press already had been invoked to suppress Free Masonry, whch was characterized as an institution dangerous to the liberties of the people. No wonder that this small order did not feel strong enough to breast the tide of public opinion, but used every efship.
"Previous to 1820, the Boston brethrer
"Previous to 1820, the Boston brethrer

which was characterized as an institution dangerous to the liberties of the people.' No wonder that this small order did not feel strong enough to breast the tide of public opinion, but used every effort to seek retirement. As late as 1815, the 'Odd Fellow,' a paper published in Boston, states that a clergyman in that city extended an invitation to persons to come to the communion table something like the following: 'All those who are in good standing in the Baptist church, except slave-holders and Odd Fellows, are invited to partake with us at the table of the Lord.'

"The most important event in the history of early Odd Fellowship in Massachusetts occurred in 1822, when a communication was received from the Right Worthy Grand lodge, of Maryland, and of the United States, dated at Baltimore, February, 1822, asking information in regard to opening of an Odd Fellows lodge in Boston. This was the first intimation the Boston brethren had of the existence of a lodge in America outside their own. Several months later Bro. Wilson sailed for Baltimore with letters of recommendation to such Odd Fellows as he might find. Massachusetts lodge wrote to Washington lodge, Baltimore, under date of March 28, 1823, acknowledging them to be the head of the order, and asked for a charter, which as granted, and brought here by Grand Master Wildey, and presented to Massachusetts lodge on June 9, 1823. On June 11, 1823, the grand lodge of Massachusetts was organized, Daniel Hersey being elected most worthy grand master, the past grands of Massachusetts, No. 1, and Siloam lodge, No. 2, being present.

"May 31, 1827, the grand master issued a dispensation to open a lodge in Cambridge, and July 21, of the same year, New England lodge, No. 4, was char-

tered. The installation of officers took place at Kendall's hotel, with an oration by Grand Master Hersey. The lodge ceased to exist Feb. 13, 1829, but was re-instituted April 7, 1842.

"The order in Massachusetts was practically dormant from about 1832 to 1841, when an effort was made to revive it. Dec. 23, 1841, the grand lodge of Massachusetts was re-instituted at Boston. The original charter could not be found, but a new one was presented."

At the last session of the grand lodge of Massachusetts there were 239 subordinate lodges, and 52 021 members in this jurisdiction. There were also \$2 encampments with 10,815 members, and 155 Rebekah lodges with 26,114 members.

Cambridge Lodge 13.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," coming to the Grand Opera house next week, which has been such an enjoyable treat to those who have a fondness for good, wholesome laugh-provoking comedy, has been overhauled, changed, and brought up-to-date in the way of new and bright music, ensembles, funny situations and a cast of new faces, together with the best array of specialties ever seen with a farce comedy production. The specialties are superior, and among the lot are Mc-Waters and Tyson, who have long since earned the title of "stars," and two more versatile expert dealers in travesty do not exist; Bobby Ralston, Jerry Sullivan, Brothers Frederick, John C. Price, Jennie Lamont, Alonzo Lang, Charles Saunders, all of whom have more or less to do with the fun, Merriment in quantity, not forgetting quality is the motto of "McFadden's Row of Flats."

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I broider my life into the frame; I broider with dreams my tapestry; Here in a little lonely room I am master of earth and sea, And the planets come to me.

I broider my life into the frame; I broider my love thread upon thread. The world goes by with its glory and shame; Crowns are bartered, and blood is shed; I sit and broader by dreams instead.

And my weaving the only happiness, For what is the world but what it seems, And who knows but that God, beyond our guess reaving words out of loneliness? -Arthur Symons in Saturday Review.

"None But The Brave;"

Or, The Way a Coward Lover

Won His Sweetheart.

By PRINCE T. WOODS.

Copyright, 1901, by Prince T. Woods.

"Don't say that, Mary! You know I

love you, and"-"Now, Tom Dalton, stop right where you are. I've told you often enough that I like you. You have been my friend and playmate ever since I was a little girl, and I shall always like you as a friend. No, sir; I won't listen

to any lovemaking. I won't marry

you, sir, and that's the end on't. I will marry no one but a brave man, and I don't love anybody, and"-"But, Mary, surely I"-"There you go again, sir. If you ever

mention love to me again, I will never speak to you, as sure as my name is Mary Hart." "Oh, if you put it that way I'll really

have to retire, for I couldn't survive the punishment. How do you know I'm not the brave man?"

"And I've known you all these years, and-but I won't have it brought up again, and there's an end on't, sir."

"Well, well! 'If a woman will, she will, and if she won't she won't, and there's the end on't,' " quoted Tom gayly. "Every dog has his day, Mary. What do you say to a sail down the bay? Let's have that mother of yours and take a run down to Elm island for dinner at Cobb's farm and a bath at the short beach. It's a fine morning for a sail, and I'll be bound I'll learn to swim this time."

"Tom Dalton, if there ever waswell, I know there wasn't. And I really began to think you were serious, sir. But mother never would venture out in that crazy knockabout of yours. Wouldn't it be jolly? I'd love to go."

"It is all right about the knockabout. She is high and dry for a new coat of copper paint. Captain Doyle has his new schooner Willie and told me this morning he should run down to Elm come flood tide. What do you say, Mary? And-you know I was in ear-

"Say, I'm off to mamma at once." before he could declare what he was in earnest about she was running swiftly up the pier, shouting back to him, "You naughty boy, I'll bet you a box of chocolates I am first at the house, sir."

Mary Hart was the only daughter of the widow of Colonel Hart of the Indian service.

The colonel had been both soldier and business man, and when he had been killed in a jungle fight, soon after Mary's birth, he had left his widow a comfortable income.

She had come to America and settled in one of the quiet New England seashore villages in a cozy cottage adjoining the estate of Mrs. Dalton, who was an old school friend. The young people had grown up together and had

been friends since childhood. Tom Dalton, a happy go lucky young man, had inherited an independent income from his father and now, having passed his finals at the law school, was about to practice his profession in Boston. He loved Mary Hart with all his heart, but in spite of himself he could not be serious about his lovemaking, though bound to win her.

And the little minx herself threw difficulties enough in the way by bringing him sharply to account whenever he attempted to broach the subject. She didn't propose to love or be loved, and if she ever could be so foolish it must be a brave man.

"None but the brave deserve the fair, and you aren't brave. You know you are not, sir."

down the bay on the natty little schooner Willie in a spanking breeze, jumping at the sea like a mettlesome horse, while Captain Doyle stood at the wheel extolling her virtues to Mrs. Hart. The churchyard is less sacred than the young people were camped comfortably on the deck at the windward side of the mainmast.

"Great, isn't it?" said Tom. "Now what would you say to a lobster chow-

der for dinner?" "Tom, you villain! You have been plotting this spree with Cobb. You know I dote on lobster chowder."

"Down there last week. Told 'em we'd be down. Tried to get mother to come, but she wouldn't step her foot in anything smaller than a liner."

"And you never told? I can hardly believe it. I never know when to believe you, sir."

"Fact! Sure enough this time, isn't it. Captain Doyle?"

"Fact, sure," said the skipper. "Me an Mr. Dalton had a bit of a run down to Elm last Tuesday. Tight bit of weather coming home, too."

"Thomas Dalton, do you mean that you were down here in last Tuesday's gale and never told? And you let us think you had been detained in Bos-

ton on business.' "Got it straight from Doyle," quoth

Tom.

The Cobbs were on the beach to welcome them. Master Harry had hauled nation fettered in golden m his pots that morning and there would American Kitchen Magazine.

be lobster chowder for dinner at 2 o'clock. Would they try a dip at the short beach by the runway between Elm and Elm, Jr.? They would-that is, the young people would, and Mrs. Hart would watch the sport from the

Once in the water, Mary's spirits seemed bubbling over and she was soon daring Dalton to try a race to a dory moored a short distance from the beach. He seemed reluctant at first, and was sure it was too near the current of the runway, but to take a dare from Mary and have her taunt him with a lack of courage was too much for a young man of his temperament.

She was wading toward the boat, and when but a few strokes from it, called back laughingly: "Will you swim for it. Tom? If you reach it first, I'll be your prize, sir."

He was striking out after her as soon as the words had left her lips.

She had nearly reached the dory and, confident of winning the race, put her hand up to catch the gunwale, missed it and suddenly discovered she was out of depth and in the runway current.

"Tom!" she cried, and then all Tom saw was a pair of frightened upturned eyes and a terror stricken face as she swept under the surface.

A fine predicament for a lover who was not a brave man and who had barely learned to swim! Drawing a deep breath, blind to all danger and with no thought but to save her or die with her, Tom struck out into the current and under the surface.

His heart thumped wildly as he felt a mass of that sun geld hair come into his grasp, and in a moment more they rose to the surface. Through his salt dimmed eyes Tom saw a bit of rope and grasped it. They had come up under the stern of the dory, which had swung into the current with them, and he was now firmly gripping a bit of painter which hung over the stern.

In a few minutes more he had lifted her over the side, clambered in after and was chafing her hands briskly. Mrs. Hart's cries from the beach had brought the Cobbs to the scene, and Master Harry was running a dory down the beach to the rescue.

It had all happened in a very few minutes. Mary opened her eyes, smiled and said, "You needn't rub all the skin off my hands, sir."

"Thank God! She is all right," said Tom fervently. "Tom, dear, you reached the dory

first. Kiss me, sir! You won!" And then Master Harry's boat grated alongside.

British Barristers' Wigs.

The wigs worn in English courts were formerly made of human hair, and it is on record that the white hair of a woman who lived to be 106 years old was sold for that purpose for £50. In 1827 the old form of powdered wigwhich was somewhat of a nuisance because the powder came off and the hair frequently required recurling-was superseded by the horsehair wig.

Only about 100 of these legal ornaments are made annually. A good article will last for a quarter of a century, and, moreover, barristers do not altogether appreciate new wigs, as they suggest that the wearer is new to the business and consequently has not had much experience.

The cost varies from 1 to 12 guineas. The former price purchases an ordi- white chiffon and trimmed with sets of nary article, while the latter is the sum vertical and curved plaits, simulating paid for what is known as a "full bottomed" wig, which is usually worn by collar, waistcoat front and battlementthe leading barristers on the occasion ed cuffs, accentuated with black velof a great trial. It is also the kind vet ribbon. which adorns the head of the speaker of the house of commons.

Most of the horsehair is imported, but the home product is the best and is dle fashion, and studded with gold at that used in the costliest wigs .- Lon- the points. A huge chou on the left don Standard.

Old Churchyards.

It would appear that certainly so early as about A. D. 750 spaces of ground adjoining churches were inclosed and consecrated for burial, and by a was to be esteemed sacred, to be adornpreserved from trespass and violation have a history far older than the originally places appropriated to relichurch was added for greater honor and convenience.

It has been noted as a curious fact that in a large majority of cases the the front crease when hung away. Flood tide found them skimming churchyards are on the north side of the church and on the north side of the road leading to them. There is a superstition among many old fashioned folk that the north side of the rest of the consecrated ground. "To be buried there," wrote Durandus, the great fourteenth century ecclesiastic, "is, in the language of the eastern countries, to be buried out of sanctuary." Hence the position was largely appropriated to the graves of suicides, unbaptized persons and excommunicates.-Notes and Queries.

Not Like Town Kitchens.

The delicious odor of a big, roomy country kitchen only whets one's appetite instead of dulling it as town kitchens do. And as to there being anything disagreeable in dining in the thinks of the old kitchen and its roar- pear.s. of every home in the country. Every boy with country blood in his veins thinks of the old kitchen and its roaring fire and shining pots and pans and rows of dazzling platters when he thinks of home, that and the quaint little bedroom in the L. But the parlor, with its hundred and one silent injunctions to subdued conversation and prim propriety, that is remembered but as the torture chamber of youth. It, too, may have its memories for the girls, but the kitchen holds the boy's imagination fettered in golden memories .-

Some Innovations That Turn Old

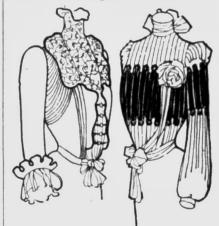
Time Drudgery Into a New Art. Perhaps one of the greatest differences between the old time housecleaning and modern housecleaning lies in the treatment of floors. The woman who has her house carpeted with rugs blesses the fashion when it comes to cleaning. Of course the floors must be polished. If the floor is not of hard wood, a coat of paint is the first application. After that there should be two or three coats of varnish, then a rubbing with sandpaper and after that a good oiling and polishing. The floor is then in good condition for several months to come. Many housekeepers make a practice of having floors rubbed weekly with kerosene, but this is not cleanly, and the fact that it proves ruinous to any light gown that trails over it is argument sufficient against the practice.

There are professional cleaners who may be secured to come in and thoroughly clean the most delicate carpet. They use nothing more or less than gasoline. It will clean your carpet so that it will look as good as new as far as removing spots and restoring color are concerned. Of course, there are all sorts of precautions to be taken in this work. The day should be a cloudy one, and then only a small portion of the fluid should be exposed at one time. There should be no heat in the room, and then also the windows should be left wide open. If these precautions are taken to the letter, there can be absolutely no danger for the home woman of judgment cleaning her own carpet.

It is often an extremely difficult piece of work to take up a heavy moquette or velvet carpet. As they do not sift dirt through them, the cleaning with gasoline is a great saving of labor. A small portion of the carpet may be cleaned at one time. In cleaning the carpet in this manner pour a very little of the fluid upon one small space and then rub with clean cloths until perfectly dry and fresh. The work requires plenty of clean cloths and plenty of fluid. The windows of the room should be left open until all the smell of the fluid has evaporated, says The New Idea Woman's Magazine in presenting the foregoing bits of modern household practice.

New Effects In Waists.

Blouses not only remain in favor, but present some very chic new effects, as witness the two here sketched. One is a lemon colored glace silk veiled with



VERY CHIC BLOUSES.

The other is a wedgwood blue foulard, finely plaited in the front of the corsage, striped with black velvet, hurside is connected by a careless torsade to a smaller one with hanging end at right side of waist.

Loops For Dresses and Waists.

Waists may have the loops at back of neck, on the waist line or on each canon of the ninth century every grave arm near the back. Wherever placed they should not be loops, strictly speaked with the sign of the cross and to be ing, but a three or four inch piece laid flat and sewed to the garment at each by dogs and cattle. Many churchyards end. Applied in this manner inside the skirt belt there can be no danger of a churches which stand in them, being wayward loop protruding to view above the belt, advises Good Housegious assemblies, divine service being keeping. On each side back of the performed there, until at length the hips, to take the weight of the back fullness, is the proper place for loops, but a third may be placed in front and the skirt folded in a way to preserve

A Neat Notion For the Bathroom. For a dressing room or bathroom a very good idea is to have matting put along the wall as a kind of dado. It could be fastened under the wainscot board, but if it is being put up after the room is fitted a small additional piece of molding may be put along the top of the wainscot board to hold the edge of the mat. A similar piece of beading runs about two feet six inches round the wall to hold the upper edge. The advantage of matting is that it does not hurt if it gets splashed and gives a light, clean appearance to the

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular. One of the most chic effects in cardcases is that of black suede with corner ornaments of tiny brilliants and

Very high, round topped and cabochon emeralds and rubles represent distinguished form in rings.

A snake bracelet or ring goes without saying with anybody who affects popular style in jewelry. It is said that silver ferrets and tags

are to be the next craze. Burnt ivory inlaid with silver makes good cane bandle. Alluring mourning chains are in gun

metal and pearls. Soft, lusterless shades of gray abound

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Many Excellent Features, Including Broad Piazza-Cost, \$3,000. [Copyright, 1901, by George Hitchings, architect,

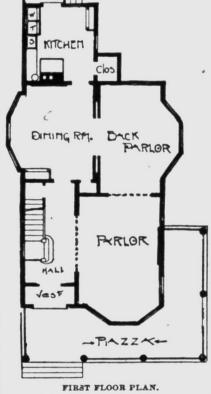
1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.] We present herewith the design of a residence recently built in Brooklyn. It is a clean cut design of modern American style, with colonial treatment on detail. The lines are sufficiently broken to give an attractive appearance, and it has many excellent features, including the broad, spacious and well shaded piazza running across the front of the house and returning at the corner. The underpin-



FRONT ELEVATION.

ning is brick laid up in a neat manner. The exterior framework is sheathed, papered and then clapboarded. It is painted colonial yellow, with cream white trimmings. The gables are covered with cedar shingles and left to finish natural. The roof is also finished natural. Dimensions-front, 20 feet (not including piazza) by 31 feet 6 inches deep; extension kitchen, 11 by 10 feet;

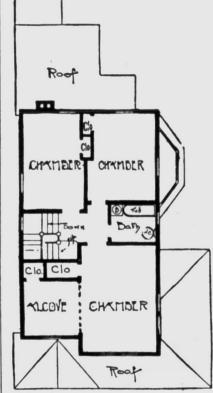
Porch



cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches; attic, 8 feet 6

The house is trimmed throughout with cypress. The hall contains an ornamental staircase turned out of similar wood, and it has a leaded glass window on the landing. The front and vestibule doors Arlington House are glazed with bevel plate glass.

The parlor has an oak mantel of ex cellent design. The library or back parlor is a square apartment and contains



SECOND FLOOR PLAN. an open fireplace built of brick, with tile hearthstone and facings and a mantel with a plate glass mirror.

The dining room is connected with the kitchen by a pantry which is well fitted up with shelves, drawers and cupboards. The kitchen is wainscoted with hard plaster and is fitted up with the usual fixtures complete.

The second floor contains four large bedrooms and bath, with open plumbing and nickel plated traps in bathroom. Cost, \$3,000.

The Piece de Resistance. One of the most hopeful signs of the

greater care architects are giving to the interiors of the homes they design is the increasing tendency to make the stairway the piece de resistance, the keynote to the beauty of the interior, says Ameri-Located as this usually is in the en-

trance hall, it affords a basis for the ornamental designing of the entire apartment and, though the most effective ornament, is often, and rightly so, the simplest of designs, the proportions and form or location being depended upon to bring out the accessories

These are augmented by properly lo-cated landings, ornamental windows, Elizabethan seats or cozy nooks, grilles,

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Boston Elevated Railway Co. SURFACE LINES.

TIME TABLE.

Subject to change without notice.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BOW-DOIN SQ.—(via Beacon st., Somerville), 4.30, 5.09 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15, 20 and 30 minutes to 11.16 p.m. SUNDAY—7.02 a.m., and intervals of 20 and 30 minutes to 11.15 p.m. NIGHT SERVICE—12.37, 1.37, 2.37, 3.37 (4.37, 5.37 a.m., Sunday) a.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO SUB-ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO SUB-WAY.-601 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11.12 p.m. (11.30 to Adams sq.) SUNDAY-6.01. 6.31 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11.12 p.m. (11.30 to Adams sq.) ARLINGTON CENTRE TO SOUTH STATION via Winter Hill.—5.24. 5.49 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11.09 p.m. SUNDAY—6.44 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11.09 p.m.

Stops on Mass. avenue as follows:
Waiting room, Park ave., Pole station,
Lowell st., Appleton st., Forest st.,
Crusher Lane, Robbins road, Brattle
street, Walnut street, Mt. Vernon street,
Grove street, Schouler court. Pole
Station, Bartlett avenue. Jason and Mill
streets, Central and Academy streets,
Water street, Pleasant street, Railroad
crossing, Medford street, Franklin Stops on Mass. avenue as follows: streets, Central and Academy streets, Water street, Pleasant street, Railroad crossing, Medford street, Franklin street, G. A. R. Hall, Wyman street, Tufts street, Winter street, Marathon street, Henderson street, Lexington avenue, Tannery street, No. Cambridge railroad crossing, No. Cambridge car house

Special cars may be chartered at Special cars may be chartered at reasonable rates for balls, theatre parties, or excursions to any point on the system, on application in person or by letter at office of Supt. of Transportation, 101 Milk street, Room 701. Information regarding to rates, routes and connections with other roads cheerfully given by telephone.

C. S. SERGEANT, Vice President. Jan. 19, 1901.

Boston and Maine R. R.

Southern Division. IN EFFECT, OCT. 8, 1900.

TRAINS TO BOSTON. A: lington Heights—5.30, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04, 7.34, 8.04
A: lington Heights—5.30, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04, 7.34, 8.04
A: lington Heights—5.30, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04, 7.34, 8.04
A: lington Heights—1.9, 1.12, 8.12, 1.00, 2.18, 3.54,
4.23, 4.45, 5.19, 6.47, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18 P.M. Sunday, 9.24A.M., 12.58, 2.23, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25,
11attle—5.32, 6.08, 6.38, 7.06, 8.06, 8.56, 10.09, 11.21
A. M., 12.20, 1.02, 2.20, 3.56, 4.25, 4.48, 5.21, 6.16
8.20, 9.20, 10.20, P.M. Sundays, 9.27, A.M. 1.00
2.25, 3.14, 4.38, 6.18, 8.28, P.M.

P.M., Sundays, 9.33, A. M. 1.05, 2.31, 3.20, 4.43, 624,8.34, P. M. *Express. §Saturdays only. TRAINS FROM BOSTON FOR Arlington Heights—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.17, 10.17 11.17, M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, 4.47, 5.17, 5.47, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, P.M. Sundays, 9.15, A. M., 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, P. M.

Brattle—6.25, 7.17, 8.17, 9.17, 11.17, A. M., 12.17 1.47, 2.47, 4.17, 5.17, 5.31, 6.17, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, P. M. Sundays, 9.15, A. M., 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.46, P. M. Arlington—6.25, 6.42, 7.00, *7.17, 7.29, 7.46, 8.17, 9.17, 10.17, 11.17, A. M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 3.47, 4.17, *4.47, 5.04, *5.17, 5.31, *5.47, 5.55, 6.04, *6.17, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. M. Sun,

days, 9.15, A. M., 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, P. M. ake Street—6.25, 8.17, 9.17, 10.17, 11.17, A.M., 12.17, 1.47, 2.47, 4.17, 5.04, 5.31, 5.55, 6.04, 6.34, 7.04, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m. Sundays, 9.15, A, M., 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m.

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Arlington, Mass.

J. C. RAUCH, Proprietor.

Accommodations for transients and table boarders. Stable connected. Telephone 56-2,

BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, MASS. W. King Tibbetts, Proprietor,

First Class Dinners, 50c Lexingten and Lowell Cars Pass the Door.

Now is the time to Have your Bicycle put in Order

For the coming season. Telephone or drop us a card and we will call.

WETHERBEE BROS., Jewelers & Cycle Dealers,

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Contractor and Builder. All Kinds of Wood Jobbing and Repairing. Estimates Given.

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BICYCLES. F. R. DANIELS.

TWO ROCHESTER BICYCLES FOR

All the leading styles in collars, cuffs, ties, pins, etc.

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SALE CHEAP, \$20 AND \$30.

LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SO-- CIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER. Episcopal.

Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9.45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month. FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH

Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Sewing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochrane, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Ser-vices—Sunday, 10.45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sun-day school, 12.00 m. Follen Alliance, fort-nightly. Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen nightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m., Follen guild meets 6.30 p.m., Sunday, Lend-a-Hand club and Little Helpers.

HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.

Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence, Hancock street, Services—Sunday, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, Y. P. S. C. E., Monday evening; prayer, Thursday, 7.45 p.m.

LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place. Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence Waitham, Services—Sunday, preaching, 10.30 a.m., 7 p m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7.45 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.; Friday, 7.45 p.m., prayer meeting.

Branch, Emerson Hall, East Lexington, Services—Sunday, 2 p.m., Sunday Services—Sunday, 3 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7.45,

prayer meeting. ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave. Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence next to the church. Services—Alternate Sundays at 9 and 10.30 a.m.; vespers 4 p.m., every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at 8 a.m.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Simon Robinson Lodge.

Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall uilding, second Monday of each month building, sec at 7.30 pm.

ORDER O WORKMEN. OF UNITED ANCIENT Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. George G. Meade Post 119. Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. Council No. 94, Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months. THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITA-RIAN CHURCH.

Meetings second Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m., in the church vestry.

ART CLUB.

Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB. Meets first Monday, each month at Stone building, East Lexington,

LEXINGTON MONDAY CLUB. Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 16. SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Meetings held Monday evenings, at members residences from October 15 to May 15

THE TOURIST CLUB. Meetings held at members' houses, Monday, 2.30 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES. cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.
cor. Waltham and Middle streets.
cor. Lincoln and School streets.
cor. Clark and Forest streets.
cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.
Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.
Bedford street—opp. J. M. Reed's,
cor. Hancock and Adams streets.
cor. Woburn and Vine streets.
cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.
Lowell street near Arlington line. 46 cor. 48 cor. 52 cor.

63 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.
65 Lowell street near Arlington line.
72 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.
73 cor. Mass, avenue and Woburn street,
74 cor. Bloomfield and Eustice streets.
75 Mass, avenue and Percy road.
76 Mass, avenue and Percy road.
77 Mass, avenue and Percy road.
78 Mass, avenue and Sylvia street.
79 Mass, avenue and Sylvia streets.
82 Centre Engine House.
83 cor. Grant and Sherman streets.
84 cor. Merriam and Oakland streets.
85 Hancock street near Hancock avenue.
86 cor. Mass, and Elm avenues.
87 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.
89 Mass, avenue near town hall.
PRIVATE BOXES

PRIVATE BOXES 231 Morrill estate, Lowell street. 561 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

DEPARTMENT SIGNALS. Second alarm, repetition of first; gen-ral alarm, eleven blows; all out, two clows; brush fire, three blows followed

by box number. SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC. Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, tap-per at residence of chief engineer, tap-per at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second sistant engineer, tapper at pumping station, tapper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, tapper at centre engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James E. Shelvey.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Before giving an alarm be sure a fire xists.
Give the alarm at the nearest box.
Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the engineers and they will take action to extinguish it.

Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information.

information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an Never open boxes except to give an alarm.
You cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.

Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.

If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave., Lexington.

R. W. Holbrook,



BRICK STORE, Massachusetts Avenue, EAST LEXINGTON.

++++++++++++++++ CAMELLIA PLACE Conservatories

Off Hancock Avenue and Bedford Street, Lexington, Mass.

CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS,

CARNATIONS, VIOLETS, ACACIA,

and other cut blooms in great variety ALSO CHOICE PLANTS FOR Decorations of Halls and Churches +

Plowers for Funerals, Receptions, and other occasions furnished and arranged very promptly. Orders solicited. JAMES COMLEY. 1

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FACTS ABOUT

A 10c. cigar cannot be sold for 5c. because men are not in business for their

A good 5c. cigar can be and is often sold for 10c., because large sums are expended in advertising it which the smoker must

The "Blue Bird'

is such a 5c. cigar. It is worth 5c. No manufacturer can give you better. Try one and be convinced. Manufactured by

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GEO. M. WILSON, Prop. PURE RESERVOIR ICE.

Families Supplied all Seasons of the Year.

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Driving Supplies of all Kinds. eat and Carefui Repairing a Specialty.

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PERFECT EQUIPMENT. CAREFUL DRIVERS.

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Hand-made Shoes For Driving Horses a Specialty.

Horses Called for and Returned.

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Laundry Agency, Tel. 14-3 Lexington.

Particular attention paid to Shoeing Over-reaching, Interfering or otherwise Difficult Horses. Agent for Clark's Patent Shoe. Shop on Mass. Ave., East Lexington.

EDWARD HUNNEWELL,

Expressing, Jobbing & Furniture Moving. Baggage Delivered to and from all Trains. Stand: Centre Depot. P. O. Box 506, LEXINGTON.

D. J. VAUGHAN, Practical PLUMBER.

Repairing in all its Branches. Furnace Work and Hot Water Heating a Specialty. ANOTHER EDITORIAL.

Signed Statement on an Important Matter from a Well-Known Lexing-

It is the intention of the Enterprise to publish, from time to time, signed editorials from prominent citizens of Lexington, on matters of interest, the specine subjects to be chosen by each writter. Recently George W. Sampson dealt very ably, with the "legal situation." Today Edwin A. Bayley gives a brief on the question of granting double track locations to the street railway company. More signed editorials will follow.

follow.

In addition to these special articles, the Enterprise is always ready to publish letters from citizens, the only results are of the quirement being that the names of the writers must be sent along as a guarantee of their sincerity. The Enterprise does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed either in the article published today, in the past, or in the future

opinions expressed either in the article published today, in the past, or in the future.

Mr. Bayley's letter is as follows:
 Editor Enterprise: Many, if not all of those who attended the hearing given by our board of selectmen on April 2d, on the petition of the Lexington & Boston Street railway for the right to double track a portion of its line on Massachusetts avenue, will recall that the principal objection urged against granting the petition was the present narrowness of the avenue, and that double tracks would greatly increase the danger and inconvenience to other users of the street. It will also be recalled, that to meet the difficulty of the situation, it was suggested by some of our citizens that the street railway company might put in additional turn-outs with automatic block signals, instead of double tracks, unless the avenue was widened sufficiently to accommodate another track. In answer to this suggestion, Mr. H. B. Parker, the general manager of the road, stated that additional turnouts with block signals were not feasible and would not meet the difficulties of the situation, because block signals could not be operated for a greater distance than a quarter of a mile, or the distance between the turn-out at the railroad station and the one in front of the Russell house. I was then in no position to refute the truth of his statement, but in consequence of information which I have since received, and in view of the attitude of the road as exhibited at that hearing. I think it is only fair to our board of selectmen, as well as to our citizens, that I should state what I have ascertained.

I learned that the Lexington & Boston Street Railway company have in use several block signals, manufactured by the United States Electric Signal company with reference to the matter, and I have the reply of its general manager, under date of the following: "The distance does not

ply of its general manager, under date of the 6th instant, from which I quote the following: "The distance does not affect the working of our signal whatever. We have many signals in at present working of progression of the following of the fol

affect the working of our signal whatever. We have many signals in at present working on circuits that are a mile in length, and we guarantee that it will work ten miles just as well."

The catalogue which the company kindly enclosed with its letter contains the information, that the price of each block signal is \$125, and that their signals are in use on the principal street railways in this vicinity; I was agreeably surprised at the catalogue also containing the following testimonial which will be especially interesting in this connection, in view of the objections advanced by the officers of the road at the hearing, and I quote it in full, capitalizing the more pertinent parts:

Newtonville, Sept. 4, 1900.

"United States Electric Signal Company, Watertown, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Please send another set of signals for use at East Lexington. The three we have now in use are working satisfactorily, and WE EXPECT TO PUT IN ADDITIONAL TURN-OUTS SO THAT WITH THE USE OF THE ELECTRIC SIGNALS WE CAN PRACTICALLY MAKE OUR LINE A DOUBLE-TRACK ROAD.

Respectfully yours,

Lexington & Boston Street R. R. Com-

Respectfully yours, Lexington & Boston Street R. R. Com-

Doubtless Mr. Parker has already received the thanks of the signal company for this testimonial, but I trust he will permit me to express my humble gratitude also, for he seems to have completely answered in advance all possible grounds on which the petition was based, and the position in which this leaves the road reminds one of the story of the animal which swallowed itself. Any additional comment would seem to be unnecessary, further than to suggest the following very pertinent inquiries: following very pertinent inquiries:

1. On the evening of April 2d, 1901. did Mr. H. B. Parker, the general manager of the Lexington & Boston Street Rall-way company, or his associate officers, know anything about how far a block signal could be successfully apprented?

know anything about how far a block signal could be successfully operated? 2.

2. If they did not, would it not be wellfor them to inform themselves, and withdraw their petition for double tracks?

3. If they were then informed, how could they if they were acting in good faith, as they claimed, permit such a statement to be made by one of their number?

number?

statement to be made by one of their number?

4. Is not the plan which the general manager of the road voluntarily suggested in the foregoing testimonial, fully as applicable to the conditions now as when he wrote it only a few months ago?

Furthermore, the hearing conclusively established the fact that the Lexington & Boston Street Railway company is a financial success, and that although its officers showed a remarkable ignorance of what its net earnings were, enough was drawn out of them to show that it was amply able to bear its fair share (whatever that was) of the necessary expense of widening Massachusetts avenue, either for additional turn-outs or for double tracking, and I regret to say that either for additional turn-outs or for double tracking, and I regret to say that it was further shown that they were unwilling to voluntarily contribute one cent towards the expense which the town would be obliged to incur, in order to properly accommodate the other users of the avenue, provided the street railway should receive what it asks for, and yet, in face of this showing the officers of the road stated that they wished to act in entire good faith and that the interests of the town were of the first importance.

that the interests of the town were of the first importance.

I believe that whatever the convenience and necessity of the citizens of our town require, and which a street railway can give, should be granted to the Lexington & Boston Street Railway in preference. can give, should be granted to the Lexington & Boston Street Railway in preference to any other (provided this railroad fulfils the spirit of its franchise) upon terms which are just and equitable to both the town and the road, and that any proposition which does not embody such terms is unwise and unjust for the road to ask, or for the town to grant, and I am sure that many of our citizens who originally favored the coming of the road, as well as those who did not favor its coming at first, but who, since it has come, recognize its advantages and believe in treating it fairly, were very much disappointed (not to use a stronger term) at the rather porcine attitude taken by the officers of the road at the hearing with reference to bearing any portion of the expense of the widening of the avenue to meet the needs of other users, in case the road received the advantages asked for in its petition.

Edwin A, Bayley.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business Houses, Which Advertise in the

Below will be found a list of the En-erprise advertisers whose places of bus-less or residences have a telephone conection. The list is published for the onvenience of Enterprise readers, who hay desire to communicate with these ablishments.

Lucius A. Austin, Lexington 14-3.
Arlington House, Arlington 156-2.
Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.
Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 35-3.
A. L. Bacon, 133-3.
Henry W. Beal, Arl. 141-3; Boston office,
Main 1666.

Main 1686. E. Cotton, Arl. 238-4. escent Cash Grocery, Arl. 21, 358.

rescent Cash Grocery, Arl. 21, 308. avid Clark, Arl. 89-3. harles Gott, Arl. 38-3; house, Arl. 38-2. H. Gannett. Main 3856-3. J. Hardy, Arl. 8-2; house, Arl. 112-2. K. Hutchinson, Arl. 339-3; Heights branch, Arl. 321-5; house, Arl. 329-3. Henry Hartwell, Arl. 127-4; house, Arl. 104-4. Arl. 104-4. F. Hook, Hay. 1642-4. B. Johnson, Arl. 134-2. chnson's Arlington Express, Arl. 122-3.

George A. Law, Arl. 73-3. Lexington Lumber Co., Lex. 48. John J. Leary, Arl. 37-2. R. W. Le Baron, Arl. 79-2. Lexington Grain Mills, Lex. 31-3; house, S. Mitchell, Main 3539-4

itchfield's Studio. 307-3

Perham's Pharmacy, 115-3; pay station, 21, 350; house 329-6. W. W. Robertson, Arl. 138-4. W. W. Robertson, Arl. 138-4.
E. Price, Arl. 98-2.
Price & Winn, Arl. 8-2.
Dr. Ring's Sanatarium, Arl. 205-2.
W. W. Rawson, Arl. 15-3; house, Arl. 15-2; Boston office, Main 2345.
George W. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house, Lex. 61-7.
E. H. Stone, Arl. 121-4.

H. Stone, Arl. 131-4. C. H. Stone, Arl. 131-4.
 W. P. Schwamb & Bro., Arl. 111-3.
 Simpson Bros., Main 1155.
 A. A. Tilden, Arl. 21354.
 Wood Bros.' Express, Arl. 242-7.
 John G. Waage, Arl. 149-4.
 Wetherbee Bros., Arl. 149-6.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The air is full of rumors of the estab-ishment of a daily paper in Woburn. lishment of a daily paper in Woburn, For more than two years the publishers of the News have been studying the problem carefully. They have the equipment and the press facilities. The only question is—and it is a vital one—will it pay? There is no sentiment about it. It is purely a matter of cold dollars and cents. It is no argument that other communities, no larger than ours and as near Boston, have a daily paper. There is as much difference between communinear Boston, have a daily paper. There is as much difference between communities as between the individuals that make up communities. It is a matter rather of the per capita wealth, the advertising enterprise of local business men, the volume of local trade, and the extent of the reading population. The Woburn Daily News will appear when its publishers see the first chance of getting a new dollar for an old one in such a venture. [Woburn News. venture. [Woburn News,

Seven carloads of rails for the Lowell and Boston Electric Road, (via Burlington and Billerica from Woburn) have arrived in this city, Construction will begin Monday. [Woburn News,

Three state senators are interested in the coal business, and the Wetherell bill for honest weight and honest measure is being strongly opposed by them, and all sorts of delaying tactics are employed. That's a queer point for opposition to hail from, isn't it? [Woburn News

Some citizens are still grumbling be-cause the water rates were reduced, say-ing that people will put in meters, reducing the revenue, and that it will also make taxes higher. Well, what are we buying, anyway, water or fixtures? Do you want to tax a necessity of life to save your property tax? Star. [Winchester

The Towarda club has decided to admit ladies to the Inter-club candlepin games. There is a question as to whether it would be perfectly proper for ladies to attend such games, where there is so much confusion and excitement. [Winchester Star.

The old Belfry club of Lexington has lady members, who are on an equal foot.

lady members, who are on an equal foot. ing with the gentlemen.

proposition has been made that boards of health in cities and towns un-dertake to regulate the length of wo-men's skirts, as a sanitary measure be-cause of their liability to collect germs and thereby cause disease. [Winchester

Why not extend this "health measure" even farther and let the boards "under-take" to regulate the size of women's busts, the amount of belladoma to be used in the eyes and the hours of sleep, Aren't these items fully as important to health as the other?

IN THE PAPERS. You can't be always sure it's so,
Though you see it in the papers,
The facts may not be straight, you know
When you see it in the papers,

Reporters yearn for something new Of course they'd rather have it true: But they must furnish news for you

So you see it in the papers The names are often incorrect, When you see it in the papers, And spotless reputations flecked, When you see it in the papers.

The public will have news each day.
The hustling editors obey,
They do their level best, they say,
And you see it in the papers.

But. after all it's mainly right, When you see it in the papers. The brisk reporters work all night. And you see it in the papers.

As a general rule, they do their best, To give the news a little zest, Read what you like, and skip the rest, When you see it in the papers. -[Somerville Journal.

But, ma, Uncle John eats with his Hush, dear. Uncle John is rich enough to eat with a fire shovel if he prefers it, [Watertown Enterprise.

There is but comparatively little sickness in town, one case of diphtheria, and a few cases of measles, being about all. [Watertown Enterprise. portion of the expense of the widening of the avenue to meet the needs of other users, in case the road received the advantages asked for in its petition.

Edwin A. Bayley.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.

Business Manager Enterprise:

Dear Sir: Please send bill for one year's subscription to the Enterprise to the club members cannot afford to miss it.

Respectfully,

Business Manager Enterprise:

That settles it; what the vice president of the Authors' club says goes.

His honor, the mayor cert. Lucky Watertown.

J. W. GRIFFIN,

Horse Shoeing,

Wagon & Carriage Building,

((Shop rear of Hunt's Building,)

LEXINGTON.

His honor, the mayor, sent in a veto of the ordinance establishing the number of patrolmen in the police department at ten, assigning as reasons for his action, that he considered the present force (nine) ample to protect the city; also that the financial condition was such that he did not feel warranted in signing such an ordinance. [Woburn News.

Arlington is not alone in its unsuccessful attempt to get additional police protection.

ARTISTIC FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTING.

The Possibilities of Water Color Paper Brought to Light-Two Typical Designs Illustrated and Described. How to Hang Frames.

Every amateur photographer will appreciate anything new that will add to the interest and decorative value of a kodak picture. The Designer suggests frames as infinitely better than albums and mounts and tells of very dainty ones, two of which are here



shown, that may be made of water color paper at a trifling cost, nor need the maker be an artistic genius to repro-

duce them. A piece of heavy cardboard 8 by 10 inches will serve as a good foundation. To this may be fastened another piece of cardboard 2 by 51/2 inches, for an easel rest. After the water color paper has been decorated and an opening made for the photograph the whole may be glued to the foundation, leaving an opening at the top or bottom for the admission of the picture.

The first cut shows a frame in poster style for a baby's picture. Bright colors only should be chosen for this. The background should be white or colored, according to taste. The child's hair might be a bright red or yellow, the dress blue, the napkin tied about the neck white and the chair green. An open space should be left in the chair for the picture. Each color should be outlined with black.

The second design is one described as suitable for a frame intended for a picture of a marine scene. The background in this is a delicate pink and green, while the leaves and stems are of gold put on solidly. The background should be put on in a simple wash over the whole paper, leaving no spaces of white for the gold. In this way a clear and satisfactory result may be produced. When the background has thoroughly dried, the gold leaves and stems may be put on with smooth, broad strokes.

These designs are not beyond the ability of even a very inexperienced amateur artist, for the colors are laid on perfectly flat, without any attempt should be used, and plenty of the tint required should be mixed at one time,

If small rings be affixed to the stiff hung instead of stood up, and a pretty way to arrange three or more oblong frames is to hang each from a separate cord of colored silk, making each cord a little shorter than the other, the first of all being about 18 inches in length. then hang all the pictures from one



FRAME FOR MARINE SCENE.

effect. Of course for such an arrangement the frames must all be decorated with designs of a similar character, or, if a flower design be used, the sprays and blossoms may be carried from one frame to another.

Care of Artists' Brushes. All brushes that are used for oil must

be carefully washed out first by agitating the brush in a vessel of turpentine, then drying it with a cloth. To further cleanse them they should be washed with soap and water. Do not scrub or bend the hair unnecessarily. Give the soap time to amalgamate and destroy the oil in the paint. Dry so that the hair remains straight. All soft hairbrushes when not constantly in use should be dipped in gum water to keep the hair straight and packed away in a tin box, says Art Amateur.

To make a simple cheese toast take thin slices of bread and toast them to a delicate brown, spread them with but-

An Appetizing Breakfast Dish.

ter and then cover them thickly with grated cheese and sprinkle lightly with paprika. Lay the slices upon a tin and place them in a hot oven long enough to melt the cheese. It is best to make only a few slices at a time, as the cheese hardens quickly. A slice of crisp bacon laid upon each piece makes an excellent breakfast dish.

Seal Rings and Fobs For Women The "all gold" seal ring is affected by some women—a bit of style after the same order as the adoption of the watch fob, says Southern Jeweler. This latter article, by the way, is very daintily prepared in gold and jewels for la-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A SUGGESTION ABOUT AMATEUR LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTER-

NATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 28.

Text of the Lesson, John, xx, 19-29. Memory Verses. 19, 20-Golden Text, John xx, 29-Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns. [Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.] 19. "Jesus stood in the midst and saith unto them, Peace be unto you." This

was on the evening of the resurrection

day, while the disciples were gathered together, with the doors shut for fear of the Jews, listening to the testimony of the two with whom He had walked to Emmaus, when suddenly Jesus Himself stood in the midst, with those blessed words, "Peace be unto you," which He also repeated a little later (verse 21). Compare His "Be of good cheer," "Be not afraid," "Go in peace" (Math.ix, 2, 22; xiv, 27; Luke vii, 50; viii, 48), and remember that He is the Prince of Peace, He has made peace for us by the blood of His cross, all His thoughts to us are thoughts of peace, He is our peace, He will keep in perfect peace all whose minds are staid on Him, and it is our privilege to let the peace of God rule in our hearts (Isa. ix, 6; Col. i, 20; Jer. xxix, 11; Eph. ii, 14; Isa. xxvi, 3; Col. iii, 15). This seems to me to have been His fifth appearance, counting as follows: To Mary, to the other woman, to Peter, to the two who walked to Emmaus, and now to the disciples gathered together. And as the first fifth in Scripture is associated with abundance (Gen. i, 20-23), as also in Joseph's kindness to Benjamin, and the five loaves which so abundanttly fed the 5,000, etc. 20. "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord." At first they were terrified and affrighted, but He showed

them His hands and His feet and invited them to handle Him and see that He was not a spirit, as they had supposed. I expect He says to us many a time, "Why are ye troubled? And why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" (Luke xxiv, 37-40) and if we would only see Him and believe His love toward us we would los our troubled thoughts (I John iv, 16; John xiv, 1, 27). We learn from the passage in Luke just quoted that our resur-rection bodies will be tangible and material, for ours shall be like His (Phil. iii, 21), and His was flesh and bones and could be handled and could eat (Luke xxiv, 41, 42). Those who die have gain, but they still wait for the resurrection

21. "Then said Jesus to them again: Peace be unto you. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." In His prayer to His Father He said, "As Thou hast sent Me into the world even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii, 18). More than 30 times in this gospel He speaks of Himself, or is spoken of, as sent by the Father. He said to Moses, "Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh," and to Gideon, "Go in this thy might; have not I sent thee?" and to Jeremiah, "Thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak" (Ex. iii, 10; Judges vi, 14; Jer. i, 7).

22, 23. "He breathed on them and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Some are perplexed about the disciples being commissioned to remit or retain sins, but notice that the power given to Peter in Math. xvi, 19, is here given to all who were gathered together All lievers are commissioned to go in His name proclaiming the remission of sins to all who will accept Him (Rev. xxii, 17; Acts xiii, 38, 39). As to receiving the Holy Ghost, one has said, "It does not appear that the Hely Ghost did now come upon them. This seems to have been a symbolic act representing that which actually took place on the day of Pente cost." All believers are temples of the Holy Ghost, and He is in every believer, but to be filled with the Spirit, while it is the privilege of all, it is to b the experience of but few (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; John xiv, 17; Eph. v, 18).

24, 25. "We have seen the Lord." Thus said the others to Thomas, who was not with them when Jesus appeared on that first evening, but his reply was, "Except I shall see, I will not believe." There was no simplicity of faith here Not only did he doubt the word of his fellow disciples, but, like them, he did not believe the word of our Lord Himself that He would rise from the dead. We all need, and need often, the word of our Lord, "O ye of little faith!" How much Thomas missed by not being with the others that resurrection evening! A whole week of doubt and darkness was

one of the results. 26, 27. "Be not faithless, but believing." The next first day of the week, the disciples being again gathered, and Thomas with them, Jesus again appears with His great greeting, "Peace be unto you." No one had told Him what Thomas had said, yet see how He exactly meets Thomas' difficulty (compare verse 25). He knows the things that come into our mind, every one of them, and there is not a word in our tongue but He knows it altogether (Ezek. xi, 5; Ps. cxxxix, 4). How careful this should make us con-cerning even our thoughts, for the

thought of foolishness is sin (Prov. xxiv.

28. "My Lord and my God." The look of Christ and the word of Christ were enough. We do not read that Thomas put his finger into the print of the nails in order to be convinced, as he thought he would need to do. A word from Christ Himself did it all, but it was sight that did it. He saw and believed, and his heart then cried, "My Lord and my God." Does your heart thus cry out as you see Him by faith wounded for your transgressions and bruised for your iniq-uities, or has He still occasion to upbraid you for your unbelief and hardness of heart because you will not believe His message nor His messengers? (Mark xvi,

29. "Jesus saith unto him: Thomas, because thou hast seen Me thou hast believed. Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." The one thing He asks us to do is to believe just the seek of the see what He says concerning the past, the present or the future. It may seem as unlikely as that Noah, living perhaps far from any water, would ever need a vessel to save his household, but it is enough for faith that God save or converse to the same of the same for faith that God says or commands. It for faith that God says or commands. It is ours to believe and obey. Do I accept the Son of God as my Saviour, putting all my trust in His precious blood shed for me, then it is my privilege to believe all that He has said concerning such, and when I read John v, 24; vi, 37; i, 12; x, 27-29; Eph. i, 6, 7; Rom. v, 1; Ps. exxxviii, 8; Isa. xli, 13; xliii, 25; Col. iii, 4; I John iii, 1, 2, or similar passages I should say with glad heart, "I believe God," and remember,

Be my feelings what they will,

Jesus is my Saviour still.

THE THIN THINGS. Popular Styles In Muslins and Other

Summer Materials. Black and white gowns will be especially good style among the thin dresses. In the batistes, bareges, silk muslins and grenadines white spotted with black is most desirable if trimmed with black lace insertion, which makes it more striking and yet perfectly genteel. These are not in any sense mourning gowns, and the belt is usually in some pretty, light color of soft liberty

satin ribbon, either plain or flowered. Ribbons are an attractive addition to the thin gowns, and never were they prettier or more varied than they are this season.

Some of the most graceful muslin gowns are made in princess form over



FOULARD WITH VELVET STRAPS. a princess, underdress of taffeta silk.

The necessary seams are made to disappear altogether by undulating bands of lace insertion, either black or white, which extend from the bust to the hem. It is a simple gown in appearance, but one of the most difficult to make, as the fit and cut must be perfect.

Thin gowns in general are made with the separate skirt, the foundation skirt being either in silk or lawn and cut in the circular form, with a plaited ruffle around the hem.

Elbew sleeves will be a feature of many of the summer gowns, and the pompadour ruffle is a pretty finish for the transparent close fitting sleeves. Another style shows a sort of puff for

The leading materials for summer gowns are the pale tinted cloths, canvas veilings, foulard, batiste, silk muslin, pique and linens of various grades of fineness and gloss. Added to these and mercerized cotton materials, very silky in appearance.

To wear with the dainty light blouses, so much a part of summer dress, nothing can be nicer than a skirt of pale tinted cloth in gray or biscuit color.

There are no prophecies or hints of things to come which suggest even a possibility of any decrease in the popularity of the blouse waist.

A point which should be particularly observed by all women who are not slender and tall is to have the blouse and the skirt of the same color, but not necessarily of the same material.

Strapping lace with velvet ribbon in various ways seems to be one of the new features of trimming.

From the New York Sun, which is authority for these items of fashion, is reproduced the model for a foulard gown showing straps of velvet on a lace flounce, velvet on the edges of flounces below and velvet lacing on sleeves and bodice over a lace vest.

Charlotte Russe.

To make charlotte russe begin by putting one ounce of gelatin to soak in half a cup of cold water for an hour. Then add one-half cup of boiling water and one cup of sugar. Beat the whites of seven eggs until they are dry and mix with one quart of cream whipped. When the gelatin begins to cool, beat into the cream and eggs gradually. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Line a mold with lady fingers or with slices of sponge cake and turn the mixture over them.

Fashion's Echoes.

Tiny bishop sleeves puffing just a little at the wrist over the band prevail in dainty shirt waists.

Long and narrow lace scarfs of real face if possible are worn twisted twice or thrice round the neck and tied in a neat bow in front.

Crush belts of soft silk are one of the new features.

Pigskin ties of light cream colored tint represent smart footwear to be worn with the light spring gowns.

Men's silk hats are to be a trifle lower in the crown. The derby is a little higher than last season and tapers all around toward the flat top.

Gold is still to be worn, but will be more artistically managed and less agit gressive than heretofore.

Paris exacts a touch of red on every

custume that will admit it. Black velvet stocks and belts represent correct and useful form with col-ored silk shirt waists.

New blouse waists fasten up the

back with a fly and small buttons. Latest shoes are in extremes, with French heels of the highest and extenon soles when these are used of the

Little coatees in silk, satin or light oths tucked or embroidered are very wagger for spring wear.

ARLINGTON LOCALS.

It is said on good authority that when the new car house of the Boston Elevated railway at Arimgton neights is completed the cars of the Broadway line will run as far as the Heights, instead of stopping at the center of the town. Work on the Medford street line will begin in a few weeks.

The Universalist Sunday school will gold a May party in Grand Army hail

presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by his friends and associates in the Arlington fire department.

Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Builard, with a party of friends, saw sarah Bernhardt at the Boston theatre

School Supt. Sutcliffe, while in New Boston, N. H., last Saturday, had a good time in catching trout. Mrs, Harry W. Buliard attended, Mon-day evening, the ladies high given by the Cambridge club at the riotel Somerset, Boston. The evening was one of rare enjoyment.

Mrs. Dr. Hooker and Mrs. Harry W Builard attended, Tuesday afternoon, the readings given by the Browning society, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Norton and ar. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen sailed or Europe, Wednesday, on the New England.

The appointment of Harvey S. Sears, of irving street, as clerk of the board of selectmen, is considered to be an excellent one. Mr. Sears is a man of pleasing address and he is a man of affairs. His appointment adds in a most substantial way to the official representative force of Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burton Robinson, who formerly resided on Academy street, but who now live in Boston, are to be congratulated on the arrival of their latest born—a boy.

Howard I. Durgin, of Lake street, who makes a "strike" every time in knocking down the pins, is visiting friends in Maine;

Letter Carrier Cleary's 2.40 horse ran into one of Caterer Hardy's pie wagons, Wednesday morning, upsetting the wagon and splitting the pies and cakes in tempting profusion.

Letter Carrier McLean is back again on his old route. Two more carriers are said to be needed at the Arungton postoffice. Sometimes the afternoon mail falis of entire delivery for want of account he glad to learn that Postmaster Hout is doing all in his power to have the mail service increased, and this, too, with prospect of success.

William E. Wood, of the firm of william T. Wood & Co., is spending a good part of his time in Buffalo, making ready his exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Wood is at present in Buffalo.

A representative of the Enterprise had a pleasant interview. Tuesday, with ii. A. Bellamy, the contractor and ounger of the Baptist church. The reporter found Mr. Bellamy busy with his work. His men were hard at it, making the excavation for the foundation of the building, with portions of the foundation aiready laid. Mr. Bellamy is sure to put in his best work for the Baptist brethren. brethren.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell will exchange, tomorrow morning, with Rev. Robert Mc-Fadden, of Chelsea. Ar. McFadden is one of the ablest ministers in the near vicinity of Boston.

At this writing, Wednesday afternoon, with the rain still pouring, the good Christian people of Arlington are not praying three times a day with "their windows open towards Jerusalem." No no, they are praying with their windows closed and with curtains down and the gas lighted.

Everyone who has anything to do with Robbins library recognizes the courtesy and help given the many patrons of the library, by the librarian and her assistants, in getting at the books and hunting up atthemistry. ing up authorities.

Miss Mary Holt, of Presque Isle, Me., who has been visiting Mrs. Frank Dird, of Whittemore street, returned to her home. Thursday.

Whenever one sees Postmaster Hoitt, with his McKinley hat squarely on the back of his head, one may expect fair weather. That hat tells more of the coming weather than ever "Probabilities" thought of doi: thought of doing.

Rev. Dr. Rider, of Gloucester, was thought by some to have been by far too severe on the English people in his address, April 19, in the town hall.

The Arlington Traders' association held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening. Only routine business was transacted.

The assessors start out next Wednesday on their annual inventory tour. Mrs. L. C. Tyler, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has nearly re-

wether bee Bros. (Swan block), have the past week put in special machinery for the grinding of lawn mowers, so they now can put your mower in the best possible shape.

Geo, D. Moore, the auctioneer, sold two estates in Arlington Tuesday, and three in Cambridge, for Henderson Bros., the carriage dealers.

The Arlington Golf club will hold a men's handicap foursome medal play, on its links, this afternoon.

A detegation from Post 36, G. A. R. visited Lynn, Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the Sons of Veterans' rally The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist

church will meet as usual tomorrow at 7 p.m. The topic is, "The Christian Life a Song." The leader is Miss Cobb.

The Historical society will elect officers for the coming year at its meeting Tuesday evening. James A. Bailev will give a sketch of the old saw factory. In speaking of the twelve young misses who so elegantly executed the flag drill in the town hall, April 19, it should have read Rachael Norton instead of Raphael

A May party will be held at the GA. R. hall, by the Universalist Sunday school, the evening of May 1. Fancy dances, such as the May pole dance crowning of the May queen, etc., will be given under the direction of Miss Alice Homer. These will be followed by general dancing.

general dancing. Thomas E. Holway, of Jason street, who has fortunately escaped the Arlington rairy season of April, by his trip through the south for the past month, is expected home during the coming week. Representative J. Howell Crosby is a member of the committee on redistricting the state. He represents the 8th congres-

the state. He sional district. Dr. John I. Peatfield will sell his house on Summer street. He will give up housekeeping and board.

on Summer street. He will give up housekeeping and board.

Thursday morning as William McCormick was driving his team on Massachusetts avenue, between Teel and Marathon streets, his wagon was struck by an outward bound electric car with such violence as to throw Mr. McCormick and Thomas McBride, who was with him, to the ground. Both men were badly shaken up. McCormick was taken to his home, 132 Massachusetts avenue. Dr. Young attended him. Mrs. Marie Baxter, who was a passenger on the car, was so injured by the collision that she remained unconscious for three hours. Drs. Young and Tolman attended her. Mrs. Baxter was brought to the police station by Officer Garrett Cody and from there taken to Dr. Young's office. Her home is in Brookline. At last accounts all the injured were doing weil. The team belongs to John Henderson, of Henderson street.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The Sunday services at St. John's, on Academy street, are as follows: Morning prayer, etc., and sermon, 10.30; evening prayer (chiefly choral) and sermon, 7.30. Rev. James Yeames will preach at both services.

The vested choir at St. John's church consists of twelve women and six men. The rector will be glad of offers of service from men with tenor voices. The

present members are: Misses Yeames, Doughty, Wetmore and Wright, Messrs. David Beattle, Chas. Le Buff, Fred Le Buff, Philip Patterson, H. Oliver and Gill. Miss D. A. Swadkins is the efficient organist, and the choir is under the training of Edw. B. Sullivan.

On the evening of May oth, the bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence, will administer the rite of confirmation or the laying-on-of-hands, at St. James's church, corner of Beech street and Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. A class of nine candidates from St. John's parish is to be presented by Rév. James Yeames, as this year the bop does not make a visitation to Arlington.

The weekly meetings of the Loyal Temperance legion will be resumed Monday at 4.15 p.m., in the parish house on Maple street.

VERDICTS FOR THE DE-FENDANTS.

In the Suffolk county superior court, first session (Fox, judge). Wednesday, the case of Isaac Marcus vs. Boston Elevated Railway company was tried. This was an action of tort to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries received by plaintiff on June 16, 1899, while alighting from a car of the defendant on Massachusetts avenue, near Henderson street owing to the alleged negligent starting of the car. Verdict for the defendant.

C. W. Bond appeared for the plaintiff, and E. P. Saltonstall for defendant.

In the second session (Sherman, judge), the case of J. H. Crowley vs. Boston prevated Railway company was tried. This was another action of tort to recover \$4000 damages for personal injuries on July \$1,1890 by plaintiff's horse and

or \$4000 damages for personal injuries on July 6, 1899, by plaintiff's horse and wagon being run into by a car on Massachusetts avenue. A verdict for the defendant was given. S. H. Smith appeared for the plaintiff; W. G. Thompson and L. P. Baynolds for defendant. J P. Reynolds for defendant.

ROBBINS LIBRARY, ARLING-TON.

NEW BOOKS.

Crocker, F. B. Electric lighting. v.2
537.7

Cruger, Julia G. (S. K. Julien Gordon) Cruger, Julia G. (S. A. Mrs. Clyde 4321.3 Mrs. Clyde 4321.3 Dallas, W. S., and others. Studies of animated nature 590.45 Dante Alighieri. La divina commedia (Italian) 32:447 Davis, R. H. With both armies in 97.7

784.2 Frothingham, Eugenia B. Turn of the

Jokai, Maurus. Dr. Dumany's wife

ica 910.

Pardo Bazan, Emilia y otros, Cuentos escogidos de los mejores autores Castellanos contemporaneos 1057.

Salazar, R. A. Las hombres de la independencia 1467. April 27, 1901.

NEW ICE COMPANY.

About this time of the year, for several years past, much talk and some energy has been expended by the townspeople in thir endeavor to better the ice condition of Arlington. An increasing de dition of Arington. An increasing de-mand among the ice consumers for a better quality of ice than that which is cut from Spy pond has opened the way and made it possible for a new concern to do business in Belmont and Arling-

Science has proved that freezing does not eliminate the dangerous and infec-tious germs in water. Then why, say some, should we longer put in our ice some, should we longer put in our ice boxes or use on our tables frozen water which in its liquid form we would not drink? The new concern, which is knows as the Belmont Ice Co., gives every promise of success. The proprietors, Messrs. J. G. and W. G. Hadley, have been in the employ of the Fresh Pond Ice Co., of Cambridge, for the past fifteen years, and are thoroughly conversant with all parts of the business. These two young men come well recommended and are confident of gaining the good-will of the people by the quality of their ice, efficiency of service, and their desire to please.

Lake Muscatanapus, in Brookline, New Hampshire, where the company obtains

Lake Muscatanapus, in Brookline, New Hampshire, where the company obtains its supply, has long been famous for the purity of its water. For the past ten years it has been the basis of the ice supply in Cambridge and Somerville; and in recent years of Watertown, Newton and Waltham. The ice is analyzed yearly by the Boston chemist, S. P. Sharpies, and has always been found of excellent quality. Dr. Frank A. Dunbar, who was inspector for the city of Cambridge, in his annual report to the city council, commented on this source of supply as follows:

bridge, in his annual report to the city council, commented on this source of supply as follows:

"Lake Muscatanapus, in Brookline. N. H., is a lake perhaps half the size of Fresh pond, with high wooded shores on the north; two small streams empty into its western end, which come from the wooded hills beyond. The southern shore is grass land and the lee houses are at the eastern end of the pond near the outlet. There are no apparent sources of contamination anywhere around the pond. The ice houses and surroundings are kept in excellent order, and this source of supply must be considered unexceptionable."

The people of Arlington will be glad to welcome the new company, not only on account of the superiority of its wares but also because they believe that competition in any business is of benefit to the community at large. And, again it is another manifestation of the progressive spirit which is showing itself among the industries and trades people of Arlington.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to rerund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

Reeves Bros., Cambridge.

E C. Gove. Cambridgeport.

Wm. H. Frazier, Cambridgeport.

S. H. Talbot, No. Cambridge
F. W. Putney, No. Cambridge

A CARD.

Arlington Heights.

The Hillside Literary union met with Mrs. George H. Averill, of Wollaston avenue. Wednesday evening. The subject of the hour was the birds of this region. Papers were read by Miss Edith Mann. Miss Ella Averill, Mrs. Harlan Bean. Ernest Snow, Herbert M. Pierce and Wilson Fay. The papers all had reference to the large variety of birds. William Hadley was the conductor of the program. the program.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Park Avenue church entertained the Christian Endeavorers of Arlington, Thursday evening. In the parlors of the Park Avenue church. After a brief business meeting the company listened to an organ solo by Miss Bartlett, of Lexington, and a mandolin solo and vocal solo were also repulged. The evening was emigently a rendered. The evening was eminently a social one. Refreshments were served. Tuesday evening the ladies of the Park Avenue church held their regular meet-ing. No business of importance was transacted.

The house of Mr. Edward F. Burns aught fire, Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, from what is supposed to have been a defective flue. The fire department responded promptly and rendered effective service. The damage amounted to about \$200.

Mrs. Schenck is rapidly recovering from her lilness with pneumonia.

Mrs. Snow, of Cambridge, moved into her new house on Oakland avenue, Wednesday.

The Methodists are looking for a foothold on Arlington Heights, and with this object in view, the Gospel Ten of Boston university held a meeting in Crescent hall, last night, and will continue tonight and tomorrow night.

The Elcric club met Monday evening with Miss Simpson, of Claremont avenue. There were four tables at whist. nue. There were four tables at whist. The lady's prize was won by Miss Edith Kendall, and the gentleman's prize by Herbert Nicoll.

The Highland Duplicate Whist club will meet Monday evening with Mrs.

Miss Susie N. Haskell is a delegate of the Heights Sunshine club to the Na-tional Sunshine club, which meets in New York city next week.

Mr. Burrage, of Claremont avenue, is connecting his house with the sewer. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Eddy, of Hotel Nottingham, Boston, are spending some days with Dr. Babbitt, of Eastern ave-

Miss Helen Willey, of Hillside avenue, is confined to the house by a severe

Miss Lizzie Garrett, of Oakland avenue, has returned from her home in Liverpool, N. S., where she has been spending several weeks.

spending several weeks.

The Sunshine club met with Mrs. W. O. Partridge, of Claremont avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Owing to the stormy weather there was a small attendance. Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Livingston won the prizes. The next meeting will be the annual meeting for election of officers and yearly reports, and will be held with Mrs. E. J. Downing of Hillside avenue. ing, of Hillside avenue.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Jokai, Maurus. Dr. Dumany's wife

Lancaster, Mass, Town library. C5559.?

Lancaster, Mass, Town library. C5559.?

Lecky. W. E. H. Map of life; conduct and character. 170.69

Lee, G. C., ed. World's orators. v. 8-10.

Lee, G. C., ed. World's orators. v. 8-10.

Little folks. v. 3. 1899-1900. L. Fks.

Little men and women. v. 24. Jan.

June. 1900. L. M. W.

Mable, H. W. William Shakespeare; poet, dramatist and man. 8349.520

McCarthy. J. and J. H. History of the four Georges and of William IV. v. 3.

4. Meredith, Geo. Amazing marriage 6890.3

Needham. J. G. Outdoor studies. 567.3

Nuttsil. T. Pooular handbook of the ornithology of eastern North America. Revised by M. Chamberlain, 2v. 588.21

*St. Nicholas. v. 27. Part 2. 1900. S. N. Sonnichsen. A. Ten months a captive among Filipinos. \$67.2.93

Richards. Laura E. *Rita. 588.21

*St. Nicholas. v. 27. Part 2. 1900. S. N. Sonnichsen. A. Ten months a captive among Filipinos. \$61.5

Spencer, H. Progress; its law and cause: with other disquisitions. \$598.52

Sturtevant Co., B. F. Ventilation and heating. 252.26

Sturtevant Co., B. F. Ventilation and heating. 252.26

SPANISH BOOKS GIVEN BY MR. WINFIELD ROBBINS.

Lecciones de geografia de Centro-America. Spans. Sonolemporaneos. 1915.7

Pardo Bazan. Emilia y otros. Cuentos escogidos de los mejores autores Castellanos contemporaneos. 1957.

Salazar, R. A. Las hombres de la independencia 1970.

April 27, 1900.

discourse is "True Cftizenship; Our Citizenship is in Heaven," by the pastor.

In the evening the subject is "Reciprocal Faith." After the talk by the pastor there will be a meeting for testimony and prayer.

ARLINGTON IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of Arlington Im-The annual meeting of Arlington Improvement association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held Monday evening. April 29, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows hall, Bank building. The subject for discussion is "The desirability of the consolidation of the departments of the town." Rep. J. Howell Crosby, Warren W. Rawson, Esq., and others will speak.

Messrs. Wm. P. Schwamb & Bro., window screen makers, 1033 Massachusetts avenue, make a specialty of repairing screens, doors and piazza chairs. Settheir adv.; it will interest you.



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was the exclamation of a man the other day whose housekeeper had been wise enough to get her roast beef at Stone's. No one attains perfection, but we aim constantly at as istying our patrons for meats, and generally succeed. "Where there's a will there's a way," and our will is to sult you.

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NOTICE TO MILK DEALERS The Milk Inspector will be at his Office in the Basement of Town Hall Bullding, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 8 o'clock A.M., until 12 M. All dealers are requested to call and procure their Licerses. CHAS. F. LUSK, Inspector.

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